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At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

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Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, and also for blanks, except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.
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A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
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Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY
TO THE
Democratic State Convention of Indiana
KINDNESS—I have had the honor to receive your letter, written in behalf of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, and asking my views and opinions in relation to the chartering of a National Bank, or any other national institution, by whatever name it may be called, authorized to issue bills of credit for banking purposes or to regulate exchanges, and of the constitutionality and expediency of such an institution, &c. The distribution of the Proceedings of the Public Lands among the several States of this Union; &c. to a Protective Tariff; &c. to an amendment of the Constitution still further limiting the Veto Power; and inquiring, in conclusion, whether I will abide the decision of a National Convention of the Democratic Party, in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and whether I will give my support and influence to the election of the nominee of said convention, if not myself nominated by it.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.
It affords me much pleasure to comply with the request of the convention, and I have only to regret that the number and importance of the subjects embraced in their interrogatories, and the necessity of some explanations to do justice to the views I entertain in regard to them, will unavoidably extend my reply to a much greater length than I could have desired.

I am opposed to the establishment of a National Bank in any form, or under any disguise, both on constitutional grounds and grounds of expediency. The power to create such an institution has not been given to Congress by the Constitution, neither is it necessary to the exercise of any of the powers which are granted; and, if exercised, would be, as it always has been, highly injurious to the public welfare. These opinions, alike adverse to the constitutionality and expediency of a National Bank, have been frequently and extensively laid before the people, and sometimes on occasions of deep interest.—They were expressed in my letter to the citizens assembled at Shocco Springs, in North Carolina, when my name was before the public for the Vice Presidency; repeated in 1836, when standing in a similar relation to the office of President of the United States, in a letter to the Hon. Sherrod Williams, which was widely disseminated; and reiterated in my first message to Congress, at the extra session in 1837, when the attention of the whole country was again drawn to the subject by the failure of the deposit banks to fulfill their engagements with the Government. The opinions & principles avowed on other occasions have undergone no other change than that of additional conviction of their truth, derived from events that have since occurred.

I might rest here, content with this explicit avowal, and proceed to reply to your other interrogatories; were it not that this appears to me a proper occasion to advert to the deplorable calamities inflicted on the people by the conduct and final catastrophe of the late bank, through the perversion of its means and the abuse of its power. It is true that this institution is now no more. It has sunk under the weight of its own enormities, and had left nothing behind but the wrecks of its career. But the interests, pecuniary and political, the parents who fringed it with the nurses by whom it was fostered, still survive, with the same means of producing another offspring, and the same disposition to employ them, whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself. The question of a National Bank is still before the people, and will continue to be, so long as avarice and ambition see in it the means of gratifying the love of money and the love of power. It is one of the great leading measures of a party which will never be extinct in this country. It is essential to the acquisition, as well as the preservation of its power, and will never be relinquished while there exists a hope of

its attainment. The only security against its revival, is in the public opinion, and even that has more than once been found to be an insufficient barrier. For this reason, I conceive it proper that every occasion should be taken to recal to the public recollection, by way of a warning example, what otherwise it might be better for the honor of our country to bury in oblivion.

The mischiefs inflicted on individuals by the abuse of the powers of this potent institution, have been so general as to impress the public mind with a sufficiently clear perception of their magnitude; but the extent of its power can only be justly appreciated by those who administered the government during the period of its hostility. The agency which the unparalleled abuse of this power, exclusively conferred for the public good, had in producing those embarrassments in the business concerns of the country, as well as the pecuniary affairs of the State and General Governments, it is believed, is not so clearly and generally understood. But even if it were, it cannot be too often or too deeply impressed on the mind and memory of the people of the United States. The promptings of political ambition; the passion for money; the embittered feelings of party strife; the apprehension of disgrace; the fear of punishment; the artifice of long practised deception, and strong bond of a community in frauds, have all exerted their influence in hiding from the public view the seductive practices of the bank. But the people will never rest satisfied, I trust, until they know what has become of the almost countless millions of which the States and individuals have been defrauded by a long continued series of mismanagement and corruption. The truth will yet be known, and the purposes of justice at length accomplished.

The two great measures, by which the late Bank of the United States operated most fatally upon the prosperity and happiness of the people, were first, a wanton contraction of its loans; and next, a sudden and reckless expansion, both having the same object in view—namely, that of wresting a charter from a reluctant people. It cannot be forgotten that President Jackson, in the exercise of a power delegated by the constitution, refused his assent to a bill renewing the charter of a Bank of the United States, and returned it to Congress, where it failed of the constitutional majority. For this he was assailed with every species of denunciation by the adherents of the bank, which triumphantly sustained by the people, who re-elected him by a great majority. That the bank refused to submit to the decisive expression of the public will, indicates the consciousness of extraordinary power, and a determination to exert it to the utmost. Accordingly it renewed the contest on the recurrence of the first preliminary step taken by President Jackson for carrying into effect the decision so solemnly ratified by the people. This was the removal of the public money from the custody of an institution in which, if it had been suffered to remain, it is now morally certain the Government would have shared the fate of the destitute widows and orphans, who are now launching their confidence, in poverty and distress.

The bank determined to coerce the government into an abandonment of this necessary measure of precaution, by a sudden curtailment of discounts, which would be severely felt, and the odium of which, it employed all its arts and influence to throw upon Gen. Jackson. In the short space of fourteen months, it withdrew from the exigencies of trade eighteen million dollars, and this contraction was followed by that of the State banks, either from necessity or a common sympathy, on the part of some at least, in a common cause. The result of this combined action, was a rapid decrease of accommodation to the trade and business of the country, amounting to at least sixty million dollars.

It must be obvious that the sudden abstraction of such an enormous sum from the general fund of business, would be severely felt by those who traded in whole or in part on borrowed capital, and through them, in a lesser degree, by other classes of the community. These partial inconveniences were magnified into universal distress and wide spread ruin, by newspapers and public speakers, either under the direct influence of the bank, by the strong bond of dependence, or who were united with that institution in a system of action calculated to subvert the purposes of both parties. Speeches in Congress, presenting aggravated pictures of public distress, inflammatory proceedings of public meetings, memorials, relief committees, and an infinite variety of other appliances which a great moneyed institution, gifted with ample means of corruption, and unscrupulous in employing them, could command, were brought into requisition in order to create a panic among the people, and overawe the inflexible and just man who then administered the government.

These measures of the bank proved, however, unavailing in shaking the firmness of Gen. Jackson, or in deceiving the people, whose own experience taught them, that though there might be some partial inconvenience, and some reduction of prices, there was nothing like general public distress. Years of successful industry and well regulated enterprise, had laid the solid basis of a prosperity not to be shaken by the abstraction of a portion of that capital,

of which very few indeed had shared the benefits. They saw, too, the natives for suffering, these inflammatory appeals to the most sordid passion—they knew there was a deep laid, widely extended plan of deception, and became indignant at the attempt to cheat them into the abandonment of their principles, by an appeal to those interests, which they felt had not been seriously affected, or if so, not by the measures of the government, but of the bank alone.

The bank, perceiving that an appeal to the apprehensions and sufferings of the people had failed in producing that revolution in public opinion so confidently anticipated, changed its course to a direction precisely opposite, and unhappily far more extensive and fatal in its consequences. It resorted to expansion, and in the exercise of this power, notwithstanding the necessity of precaution to wind up its affairs, which had been made a pretext for sudden curtailment, still existed, and had become every day more pressing, it suddenly opened the flood gates of accommodation, with a view of coercing the loans to the amount of *nineteen million and a half million dollars*, and the State Banks, as they had followed its lead into contraction, now followed it in expanding.

This sudden influx of paper money produced its inevitable consequences. There was no employment for it in the ordinary channels of business, nor in the usual prudent, restrained sphere of well directed enterprise. It accordingly expanded itself into every species of extravagance, every variety of visionary and desperate undertaking, and every scheme which men without property, but who could borrow at will, could devise for wasting money in the shortest possible time, in the most unprofitable manner. New banks sprung from the bowels of the old, and the stamp real or imaginary capital transmigrated from one corporate body to another, until, in less than two years bank capital increased from about two hundred to two hundred and fifty millions, their circulation from ninety-five to two hundred and forty millions, and their loans and discounts from three hundred and twenty-four to four hundred and fifty-seven millions. To this, if we add the vast amount of credit acquired abroad by foreign loans, and by lavish accommodations of foreign dealers to our merchants, we may form an estimate of the extent to which this unparalleled expansion of credit and currency was carried, and the deplorable consequences which would necessarily follow its sudden downfall, which no legislation, no public prosperity, no working but miracles, could prevent.

The final result of this extraordinary decision, which may be distinctly traced to the operations of the Bank of the United States, and its successor in Pennsylvania, are known to all. There is not a citizen of the United States, be he rich, or be he poor, who has not felt the blight of this all-pervading influence, in some way or other, in his habits, his morals, or his property. In the brief period of three years it beggared hundreds of thousands of citizens, impoverished States, well high bankrupted the General Government, inflicted deep, if not indelible stains, not only on our national character, but on our republican institutions, and rendered all the blessings of unexampled abundance incapable of administering either to private happiness or public prosperity. In short, it has become one of those wide spread, universal calamities, which have been hitherto only looked for, to the direct dispensation of Providence.

The greater portion, if not the entire mass of evil resulting from the sudden contraction and subsequent expansion of currency and credit, is indisputably chargeable to the desperate and unscrupulous efforts of Bank of the United States to wrest a renewal of its charter from the people, first, by inducing upon them pecuniary distress, and next, the still greater evils of redundant means, which could not be beneficially employed. Had it proceeded to wind up its affairs, with that steady purpose, united with that salutary delay, of which the history of the first bank furnished an instructive example, its final extinction would have led to no greater distress, or inconvenience, than accompanied and followed the dissolution of that body. But its managers, before and behind the curtain, chose to get otherwise. They combined political and pecuniary elements together; they kept the whole country in a state of feverish agitation, which has not yet subsided; they administered additional fuel to the fire of party contention; deranged the entire system of trade and commerce; corrupted political partisans by loans and discounts, and, for services which they did not dare to specify, defrauded widows and orphans, and stockholders, foreign as well as domestic; bankrupted individuals, destroyed the credit of the States, and after a series of injuries, under which the whole Union is still smarting, finally sunk beneath the weight of their own transgressions, leaving a blot on the history of the country which can never be wiped away.

Though all but omnipotent for evil, it sufficiently demonstrated that it wanted either the will or the power to do good. It neither regulated the currency by restraining the issues of the State banks, nor the exchanges by accommodating them to the course of trade. On the contrary, in the various stages of its progress and decline, it

set the example in suspension of specie payments; and to the last moment of its existence, was the great enemy of, and obstacle to, resumption. The only mode by which it ever sought to regulate exchange, so far as my information extends, was by an arbitrary rule of the bank, instead of leaving it to the natural laws of trade, which is the best of all regulations, because it regulates itself. Such is the case at this moment. There is no United States Bank in existence, and no legislation on the subject; yet the rates of exchange between the different portions of the United States, being thus left entirely to the operation of natural and inevitable causes, are now far more uniform than any period in which the bank exercised its despotic power of regulation. Whatever diversity exists, beyond the mere cost and risk of transporting specie, arises from a difference in the currency, and cannot be justly ascribed to the want of a regulator of exchanges.

My views on the subject of exchanges, and of the propriety, necessity or expediency of any interference of government in their regulation, were communicated to Congress in 1827. To repeat them here would lengthen this communication, which from a desire to answer your questions fully, frankly, and explicitly, will, I fear, be extended to the verge of tediousness. I must, therefore, respectfully refer you to that document. You will there see a clear, broad distinction between that species of exchanges aptly denominated "kiting," which was little better than an instrument of fraud, and bills drawn for the transfer of actual funds from one place to another. I endeavored also to satisfy Congress of what is now so apparent, that the exchanges would here, as they do in other countries, regulate themselves, if Congress would leave them as they are left elsewhere, to the management of private enterprise. It is doubtless within your recollection what a tempest of denunciation I received from those who thought proper to overlook those considerations. The opinions then advanced would, it is quite certain, be received with more favor now, and I have only to add that they have undergone no other change, than that of additional conviction arising from additional experience of their truth.

The tremendous power of a bank for evil, when impelled by avarice and ambition, self-aggrandizement or vengeance, has been seen. It is a maxim in every government, constituted on free principles, to withhold all power from officers which is not indispensable to the preservation and defence of the rights of person and property. And this axiom is founded on the experience of mankind, which has taught them, by a long series of errors, that not only is power much more liable to abuse than to beneficial exercise, but that with the purest intentions it can do far less good, than it can perpetrate mischief when perverted to evil. The people of the United States have repudiated despotic or discretionary power, in all their political institutions, because of its propensity to abuse. Yet they have been, and again, call I up, to create a despotic irresponsible monetary power, stronger than their government, because it is expected to do what the government cannot of itself perform. I hope and trust that such appeals will never again be successful, and that the good people of the United States will always bear in mind, that an institution which can do what its advocates affirm this can, must, if subservient to the government, give it a vast accession of power dangerous to the rights of the States, and which, if from any cause it should become hostile, can either subject that government to its will, or like the defunct institution of which I have spoken, involve the country in confusion & difficulty, its government in perpetual struggles, and its people in an interminable series of panic and dismay. Nothing but an ever-watchful vigilance on the part of the people, will prevent a recurrence of these evils. The enemy is not dead, nor hath he slept. The section in the ranks of the opponents of the democracy, turns almost exclusively on the question of a National Bank, and the complete triumph of federalism will be the precursor of such an institution.

In expressing my opposition to all the schemes which have been submitted to Congress at its last sessions, for managing the fiscal concerns of the country, involving as they all do, a union of bank and State, I do but speak the sentiments of a vast majority of my fellow citizens, as expressed in the votes of their representatives, and in the almost universal condemnation they have apparently received at the hands of the people themselves.

The manufacture of paper money has been attempted in every form; it has been tried by individuals, been transferred to corporations by the States, then to corporations by Congress, engaged in by the States themselves, and has signally failed in all. It has in general proved, not the handmaid of honest industry and well regulated enterprise, but the pampered maudlin of speculation, idleness and fraud. It has corrupted men of the highest standing; almost destroyed the confidence of mankind in each other; and darkens our criminal calendar with names that might otherwise have conferred honor and benefit on the country. There is strong ground for believing that such a system must have some innate incurable defect, of which no legislation can

divest it, and against which no human wisdom can guard, or human integrity sustain itself.

The history of the past, however, leaves little room for doubt that paper money in some form will, notwithstanding, continue to constitute a part of the circulating medium of the country. But my most sincere and ardent wish is, that its issue by the Federal Government, may in all future time be prevented. The lights of experience have in vain been diffused; the lessons, of repented and wide spread ruin have been unavailing if there be any who yet can bring themselves to believe that the government of the United States, which possesses nothing but what it receives from the people, can afford to incur the expense of more than what it has thus received. If it contracts loans, the people must pay them; and if it issues paper money, it must be redeemed by the people. How then can relief to the people be derived from incurring obligations which they themselves must redeem?

But in addition to this deception, I might almost say, fraud on the people, there is a decisive objection to the issue of paper currency by governments, upon whatever principle it may be founded. The experience of all nations, where this expedient has been adopted, demonstrates that this is a prerogative which will always be abused. It gives almost unlimited facilities for raising money and has every where led to extravagant expenditures, public debt, and heavy burthens, always increasing and never diminished. Where extravagant appropriations can be met by a mere vote of Congress, and without an immediate resort to the pockets of the people, there will be found no sufficient check to boundless prodigality, except when the government finally loses credit by pushing it to excess. It is then that it reacts upon the people; for this great resource being exhausted, the whole superstructure of credit falls on their hands, and they must bear it as they can.

The history of the old continental money issued under exigencies that could alone justify such a measure, is one case in point—the present condition of many of the States is another, and both together furnish ample illustration. In addition to this facility in supplying immediate demands, paper money, being the cheapest of all manufactures, can be made at will, as occasion requires. It is not the product of labor, like the precious metals, but of the mere will, and may be increased to any extent that human credulity will tolerate. Hence the right of government to coin money out of silver and gold is the only prerogative referring to that subject which can be safely exercised, because these metals cannot be increased or diminished, like paper issues, by a mere act of legislation.

To ensure economy in public expenditures it is indispensable that those by whom they are authorized should have some difficulty, and even serious responsibility, in obtaining the means of defraying them. In no other way can extravagance be prevented, since it is the nature of man to spend that heedlessly which he acquires without effort, and to think little of that which costs little trouble to gain.

I have dwelt more at length on that part of your enquiry which relates to a National Bank, than I might otherwise have done, from a belief that you look upon it as one of the most vital consequences to the public welfare. In this I entirely coincide with you. Such being the case, it seems due to you as well as to myself, to say, that in referring to the public declarations I have heretofore made on this subject, I have been in no degree influenced by any feelings of dissatisfaction at the repetition of these enquiries on the present occasion. So far from this, I most highly applaud the enlightened patriotism of the democracy of Indiana in seizing an occasion so appropriate as that of an approaching Presidential election, to require new securities that the principles they themselves cherish, should be carried out to their fullest extent and more especially on this all important question.

I am not one of those who believe that the long cherished project of re-establishing a National Bank, is or ever will be, abandoned by that party which always has been still is, and ever will be, the advocate and support of such an institution. It may be dormant for a season, from a conviction of its being inexpedient to revive it; but he must be blind to all indications of the future, who seeing that even at the very period when old bank was infecting the very air we breathed with its corruptions, and when public indignation was most heavily weighing on its long series of delinquencies—at that very moment, a successful effort was made in both houses of Congress to create a similar institution, should nevertheless, null his caution to sleep with the delusive idea that the project will ever be abandoned. Most assuredly, nothing but the stern vigilance of the democracy will guard it against an institution which may thus be prostituted to the ruin of individuals, the disgrace of the country, and which with so limited in its power to do good, is so potent for the perpetration of evil.

(Continued.)

on advertisements, cut from the Gazette, of Dry Goods, Lard Oil, Garden Seeds, Fruit Trees, Hardware, &c. of which he and his neighbors were in want. He expended upwards of \$1000 in cash among the advertisers before he left the city. So much for advertising.

LETTER TO MR. LEWIS.
HAYNEVILLE, May 10, 1843.
Hon. Dixon H. Lewis.

Dear Sir—At a meeting of a portion of your constituents, held at Hayneville, on the 31st inst., it was resolved to tender you a public dinner, to be given at Hayneville, on the 31st inst., or such other day as you may suggest. The undersigned were appointed a Committee to solicit your presence, to you, & to solicit your compliance, with the desire of your fellow-citizens to meet you on such an occasion. Be pleased to interpret this little compliment as the only expression we can now employ of our high appreciation of your public services, and a warm affection for your personal character. We hope on the first Monday in August next, to make a more effective demonstration of our regard. You will of course be apprized that this measure originates with your more immediate political friends—but besides the opportunity thus afforded of manifesting our respect for yourself, we are deeply interested that our fellow-citizens generally, should hear a calm review of the political questions which now engaged public attention, from one who has so long been our common representative.

It is not necessary to say to you, whose hopes we are sure concur with our own—how anxious are our wishes to be informed of, and to promote the prospects of Mr. Calhoun as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States—or how general that sentiment is with the Democracy of this country, and even with many who in the last Presidential election, were arrayed with our opponents. We regard Mr. Calhoun as pre-eminently the champion of the principles of free trade, and of equal laws. A man so pure in his personal character, that he evokes a sentiment of chivalrous devotion in his friends. So unswayed in his political character—so comprehensive in his patriotism, that while the South delights to claim him for her own, the North is not less proud to see the patriots of the Union, in the person of Mr. Calhoun, united in the same cause. We are sure that your position, when we will endeavor to confirm and strengthen our expectations of the probable success of Mr. Calhoun, and at the same time to indicate the course of policy on the part of his friends, which will best comport with our sincere desire to promote his election, and at the same time to secure the ascendancy of those great principles of public liberty, which which his whole life has been identified.

We beg leave to assure you of the satisfaction we feel in being the organ of communicating to you the proceedings of our fellow citizens, and of the personal & political regard with which we are your friends, and of their servants.

J. L. F. COTTELL,
R. P. McGOB,
NATHAN COOK,
ALFRED HARRISON,
JOHN P. COOK,
JOHN BRADY,
THOS. C. EVANS,
J. W. McQUEEN,
O. L. DERRAN,
PATRICK LITTLE,
JOHN P. STREERY,
MORGAN SMITH,
J. B. STONE,
JOHN DANIELS,
C. L. WOODBURY,
A. V. SOTT,
T. M. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

MR. LEWIS REPLY.
Lowesborough, May 12, 1843.
Gentlemen—Your favor of the 10th inst. has been duly received, & in a course of a long career of public service, few testimonials of popular regard have given me more satisfaction, than the hearty approbation both political and personal, so fully expressed for me in your letter, by those who, as country men and neighbors, have known me so long and so intimately. Public honors, however gratifying are an inferior substitute for that private regard and esteem which in the more endeared relations of social life, furnishes the only permanent source of social happiness.

The tender you have made of your support on the first Monday in August in evidence that you consider me the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District. Information from other parts of the District, apprise me that I am so considered in those parts. On this point I have been willing to acquiesce in the will of a majority of the Democratic party throughout the District, and have uniformly so answered all inquiries on the subject. I have particularly felt it to be my duty in the new east of the Districts, not to forestall a full and free expression of preference in favour of the

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following potent instance of the direct benefits of advertising:—
"An old subscriber to the Gazette, who lives in the Green River county, Ky., called in to pay his subscription. Amongst his memoranda, he had one with half a doz-

just claims of any other individual whom the partiality of friends might suggest as the candidate. I hold that all officers are trustees freely conferred by the People upon such Agents as they may prefer to execute their will, and that no length or value of service, constitutes any claim for such trusts, except as such service increases the confidence of the People in the individual rendering it. To the larger portion of the District, I have never occupied the relation of an immediate and exclusive Representative, and for the reason, being the more desirous to claim nothing as the former Representative of a portion of it, I have to this time silently awaited the indications of public sentiment as to the choice of a candidate. So far as these indications have come to my knowledge either in the shape of individual preference or in the resolves of public meetings, they justify me in the inference, that at a period so near to the election, and in the absence of any opposing movement to bring forward any other name before a District Convention, in allowing my name to be used as a candidate, I am only acquiescing in the will of the Democracy of the District. Should, however, any portion of the District express its dissatisfaction, I hold myself ready to make any sacrifice to the harmony of the party which may be required, either by withdrawing my name, or by submitting the matter to a District Convention.

I regret that I feel compelled to decline your invitation to a Public Dinner with which you propose to honor me on the 31st of this month. As a candidate, I prefer meeting my constituents in that character alone, freely subjecting my whole conduct to their approval or condemnation, rather than through the partiality of friends, to be honored with a public demonstration for the very service upon which the People will be called to pass their judgment at the approaching election. My position during the canvass, will throw me much among the people of this as well as the other counties, and I prefer meeting them in their several neighborhoods with more of leisure for a free interchange of opinion, and in a less formal way than I should be able to do at a public dinner in Hayneville. Many of my oldest and most valued friends who have for seventeen years honored me with their steady confidence and support, I can scarcely hope to see except at or near their homes.

You are right, Gentlemen, in anticipating that my preferences are for John C. Calhoun for the Presidency. No previous occasion having called for a public avowal of this preference, I avail myself of the opportunity which your mention of the subject requires, to make known my views on a question which may more or less enter into the election, and which in the absence of any authorized statement of those views on my part, might become the means of dividing our friends in a manner seriously to affect the result of the approaching canvass.

My preferences for Mr. Calhoun are founded on the conviction, that he is the most efficient and available representative of Democratic principles in the approaching contest for the Presidency—that he stands an equal chance with any other candidate to receive the nomination of a National Convention, and that if nominated he can unite in his support more of the elements of opposition to a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, a Bankrupt Law, a distribution of an Assumption Law and to all other measures of Federal Whig policy—than any other man that can be nominated.

That in every part of the country, but particularly in the South—thousands who in the last election swelled the ranks of our adversaries were opposed to the above mentioned measures of the Whig party, there is now no reason to doubt. Of the Southern Whigs, not a few are opposed to a United S. Bank, while many are daily becoming more & more distrustful of the whole paper system. A still larger No. are opposed to a Bankrupt Law & to the distribution Act; & in spite of their unnatural and corrupting party association with the Federal Whiggery of the North, a majority of them are at this time opposed to a high Protective Tariff. With so many elements of Democratic principles in their party composition, it is difficult to imagine the bitterness and violence of that personal dislike to an individual, which at the last election threw such numbers of them in opposition to the Democratic candidate, and which, if the same candidate is again presented to them, may again produce a similar result. In the meantime the indications are every where abundant and I am happy to find them no where more so than in Alabama, that if Mr. Calhoun is the candidate, the more Democratic and Free Trade portion of our late opponents will sustain him, in opposition to a Whig candidate, who, on account of the devotion of that party to Monopoly and Privilege, must from inexorable necessity, be a high Tariff man. Nor is it to be disguised, that our hopes of success in the approaching contest must depend on accessions to our cause from the ranks of our former opponents. To effect this, I know no candidate more efficient than Mr. Calhoun, nor no issue so likely to rally the whole anti-monopoly spirit of the country, as the great Democratic doctrine of equality of Rights and Freedom of Trade. In fact, this is the only issue which now divides the two parties which the People have not already settled. The Bank, Bankrupt Law, and Act of Distribution of the Extra-Session have each received the irrevocable seal of popular condemnation in the late elections, and under a candidate uniting the entire Free Trade throughout the Union, the contest would strike the last shackle from the limbs of a free people, in the shape of a Protective Tariff.

But gentlemen, in expressing my preference so fully for Mr. Calhoun. I feel that I should perform but imperfectly my duty to myself, to you, and to the common party to which we belong, not to say, that I am at times ready to yield my individual wishes to the ascertained choice of a majority of the Democratic party. To the distinguished gentlemen most likely to divide with Mr. Calhoun the preferences of the party

I have once given my warm cordial and active support, under circumstances involving a most painful separation from many of my then political friends and a majority of my constituents. With less of confidence in his ultimate success than I might perhaps feel in supporting another candidate but with scarcely less zeal, if the will of the Democratic party shall fix upon him as the candidate, I shall at once yield him my active and unhesitating support.

I have, gentlemen, said this much on the Presidency because to have said any thing, I could not in candor have said less, and to have said nothing, would have subjected me to the danger of misapprehension on the part of some, who, knowing my friendship for Mr. Calhoun, might have attributed my silence to a determination to come under no party pledges; and any suppression of the extent of preferences into an intention to submit them to no party restraint. Nor have I attempted to give prominence to the subject as a topic of discussion during the approaching canvass, but on the contrary by a candid statement of views, which I hoped would be satisfactory even to those who differed with them, I have endeavored to sink the question, so far as our friends were concerned at least until the election was over. No friend of the Democratic party in the approaching election, can wish to see a subject agitated which, in the fierce conflict of opinion, may terminate in that division of feeling, which is perhaps the strongest hope of the common enemy.

Nor can the cause of Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Calhoun be promoted by such means. On the contrary, they are both already sufficiently prominent to have their respective claims attentively, and I hope, fairly considered by the National Convention, and the danger to both is, that their very prominence may arouse a collision between the friends of each, which may prove fatal to both, by causing their respective friends to perform the success of any other candidate to that of their rival antagonist. The success of either depends on uniting, to a great extent the respective friends of both, and this alone should teach us a lesson of moderation: As the friend of Mr. Calhoun I feel that his prospects of success are too brilliant to be sacrificed to a spirit of intolerance growing out of party divisions, while as a Democrat I feel much more the necessity of preventing the ascendancy of a party whose whole system of public policy is but a series of invasions through Banks, Tariffs, and other unequal laws, of the private rights of the citizen and the freedom of trade—injurious, as I believe, to all sections, but peculiarly disastrous to the South.

In taking leave of this question I desire to say that I carry into the canvass not even my above avowed preferences; much less a spirit of championship for one candidate over another. As the candidate of the whole Democracy, my object is not to form, or to assist in the forming of any public opinion on the subject, but to defend the great principles of the Democratic party, whenever and by whomsoever assailed, and to do so as promptly if assailed in the person of one candidate as of another.

With renewed assurances of my heart felt thanks for the kind and generous estimate which you and those you represent have placed on my public conduct, I am, gentlemen, truly your obedient servant.

DIXON H. LEWIS.

To Messrs. J. L. F. COTTELL, and others, Committee.

From the Ohio Statesman.

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

We cut the following from the National Intelligencer.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that advices have been received from the Sandwich Islands as late as the 8th of March. On the 25th of February, in consequence of demands by the British officers, which the King could not or would not comply with, the islands were conditionally ceded to Queen Victoria. Possession was taken of them the same day by Lord George Paulet, commanding H. P. M. ship Caryfort, and the British flag hoisted under salutes from the fort and ships.

It thus proves to be true, the next intelligence we have from England will be, that this "horse leech's daughter," has taken possession of the Oregon, and raised the cross of St. George upon a territory that is as much ours as is the land lying within the bounds of Iowa, or any State of this Union! What will John Bull do next? But why ask the question? If Daniel Webster would give up 250 miles of the territory of Maine, and an African squadron of 80 guns, at the instance of Lord Ashburton and the British Government, without a shadow of resistance—a territory which Lord Brougham and Queen Victoria's ministers have since admitted he had no more claim to than she had to the same amount of the lands of this or any other State—why might it not be expected that Oregon would be surrendered with equal willingness? If Webster has many more treaties to make with the British ministers, (and it is rumored that he is to be sent on a special embassy to the court of St. James, to settle this very Oregon question,) we may thank our stars if the whole Union is not surrendered up to the kindly keeping and motherly care of Queen Victoria.

A new kind of Onion has recently been introduced into this country. It possesses the singular property of producing from one onion, six or seven in a clump, underground similar to potatoes. It partakes of the mildness of the onion of Portugal grows very large, and is easily cultivated.

"Do you want to buy a rare prime lot of butter?" said a Yankee notion dealer, who had picked up a load from fifty different places, to a Boston merchant. "What kind of butter is it?" said the merchant. "The clear quail; all made by my wife from a dairy and forty cows; only two churning." "But what makes it of so many colors?" said the buyer. "Hear that now! I guess you wouldn't ax the question if you'd seen my cows for they are a sight speckleder than the butter is!"

Cincinnati.—The Assessors of Cincinnati have recently taken a census of that city, and its population amounts to nearly 72,000—in 1840 it was 52,000.—During the last year 1500 buildings of various kinds have been erected. At this time there are fifty two steamboats building.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, June 14, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Democratic Banner.
"Free trade—low duties—no debt—separation from banks—economy—intemperance—and strict adherence to the Constitution. Victory, in such a cause, will be glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the Liberty and Prosperity of the Country."—[JOHN C. CALHOUN.]

We are unable to answer the question whether Maj. Reid is or is not a candidate for Representative. We have heard the question asked repeatedly of late and answer both ways. We presume he will satisfy the public on this head in a short time.

In to-day's paper we commence the publication of Mr. Van Buren's answer to the committee of the Indiana State Convention. In consequence of the great length of Mr. Van Buren's reply, (being more than twice the length of all the others, heretofore published,) we shall be necessarily compelled to continue it in several numbers of our paper, and accordingly give this week that portion relating exclusively to the United States Bank; in the next we shall give that portion containing his views on the Tariff and distribution of public lands, and in the third, the part relating to the veto power and the National Convention. The continuation of the life of Mr. Calhoun will be omitted during the publication of Mr. Van Buren's letter, after which, lest it should prove too tedious to our readers, we shall be confined to short extracts from the most interesting part to the close.

Mr. GRANT.

In the Republican of last week, over the signature of very many voters, I have a call in connexion with Col. Martin to announce myself a Candidate for representative in the next Legislature. The same paper announces Col. Martin a candidate, also Major Marlow Allen, who with John Foster, Esq. some time since announced, and other gentlemen spoken of and called upon, who are or probably will be candidates, will I have no doubt, present to the people a choice from which they will make a selection, to whom they will be willing to confide their interests, in the next legislature.

This being the only call amongst others made upon me, that seemed to require a definite reply, I hasten to do so. To be honored with the confidence of my fellow citizens in so important a trust, as a representative in the legislature, is a compliment for which I should never be able to pay with gratitude, much less with all the zeal and ability I could employ in the discharge of the trusts imposed.

For me to resist the solicitations, to become a candidate, of so many worthy citizens is a difficult task. Yet I must respectfully ask leave to decline entering the canvass. Business of the greatest importance to me, and none but myself to attend to it, together with some affliction, would prevent me, bestowing that time and attention to the canvass, that my friends would have a right to expect, and without which, I could have but little hopes of success.

For the highly complimentary remarks of very many voters, in relation to my faithfulness as a public servant &c., they will please accept my most grateful acknowledgments; I shall ever cherish them as of greater value to me, than any thing else they could have bestowed. That whilst I feel conscious of having faithfully discharged the trust confided to me in the last legislature, agreeably to my best judgment, I have not the vanity to expect that all my acts will be fully satisfactory to all; yet I am satisfied that where some may be condemned, many more will be found to approve.

MILES W. ABERNATHY.
June 10th 1843.

DEKALB COUNTY, ALABAMA.
May 20th 1843.

S. C. NEWMAN Esq.

Sir—Having the utmost confidence in your views on State Policy, &c. we respectfully solicit you to let your name be put for a seat in the representative branch of our next State Legislature; as we feel assured that you will be strongly supported from the lower end of our country. If you will permit your name to be run, please inform us of the fact, through the Jacksonville Republican, and also give us your views on State policy, &c.

Very Respectfully,
YOUR FRIENDS.

Why we support Mr. Calhoun's claims.
—We prefer Mr. Calhoun, not from any personal or sectional attachment, but from the conviction that he is the strongest and most available candidate, the Democratic party can bring into the field—we prefer him, because he is not the candidate of a section, or of cliques, interests, spoil hunters, stock brokers, domestic or foreign, but the candidate and statesman of the whole American people—again, we prefer him because, from his youth up, he has been characterized by the exemplary fulfillment of every social and domestic duty—that he has been, and is emphatically the poor's friend—he has employed his leisure, not as a strolling mountebank, puffing himself and dispensing political poisons; but in those studies and pursuits that purify and elevate man's nature, form the wise

and consummate practical statesman, and which have enabled him (J. C. Calhoun,) to become the unconquerable defender of the rights, liberties, and interests of his countrymen, and the champion of the rights of their institutions.

Finally, we support Mr. Calhoun, because of his practical statesman, his integrity, his industry, his irreproachable honesty, his uncompromising devotion to principle, and his indomitable courage, and his of all our public men, the most devoted and the most remedied the disorders which the various branches of our government have lapsed or been precipitated by selfishness, ignorance, and corruption, and to secure peace, and to restore the union and prosperity of his countrymen.

It must not be inferred from the justice we have attempted to render Mr. Calhoun, that we are insensible or forgetful of the exalted merits of numerous individuals, who, in the soul trying period of 1840 and 41, 42, either as speakers or writers, battled gloriously for their country. They have deserved its enduring gratitude and admiration—they have ours, and the unbought homage of our hearts.

American Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

As from the counties of Benton, Talladega, Chambers, Tallapoosa and Randolph, convened in the court house in McDonald on Monday the 5th of June at 12 o'clock, and organized by calling Mr. Williams to the chair, and appointing Mr. Rice, Secretary.

Col. Bulger moved to raise a committee of one from each county to draft rules for the regulation of the convention, which was carried, and Messrs. Crook, Bulger, Smith, E. C. Walker and Towles were appointed.

As great inequality existed in the number of Delegates from the different counties,

Mr. Falkner moved that the same committee determine the number of votes to which each county shall be entitled, and other preliminary questions.

The convention then took a recess for one hour, after which they convened according to adjournment.

Col. Crook from the committee reported that the officers of the convention should be President and Secretary chosen by a majority of the convention, and that in determining all preliminary questions Benton county shall be entitled to eight votes, Talladega six, Chambers six, Randolph four and Tallapoosa four which was received.

The following gentlemen then enrolled their names as delegates, viz: from the county of Benton, J. C. Francis, John M. Crook, Wm. Scott, N. H. Miller, Frederick Ross, John Brock, and Washington Williams.

From Talladega, Constant Dodson, E. C. Walker, and John W. Rice.

From Chambers, Louis Field, Toliver Towles, Miles Moore, Wm. Fannin Burres Hambrick and Green W. Carlisle.

From Randolph, Henry Walker, Wm. S. Walker, Jephia V. Smith and Jefferson Falkner.

From Tallapoosa, Michael Bulger, W. R. Berry.

In cases where the delegation was not full, those present were permitted to give the vote of those absent, so that each county had its full vote.

On motion the convention went into the election of officers, when Washington Williams was chosen President and John W. Rice Secretary.

Col. Bulger moved that the same ratio of representation be adopted in the election of a candidate for Congress and other questions that was fixed on by the committee for determining preliminaries which was adopted.

On motion of Col. Crook, the convention proceeded to nominate a Democratic candidate for the seventh District, to the twenty eighth Congress which after several ballottings resulted in the choice of Gen. Felix G. McConnell, of Talladega, John J. Steiner being the next highest candidate.

Messrs. Falkner, Brook and Dodson were appointed to inform the nominee of his election, which he accepted in person and expressed his grateful acknowledgments to the convention in a short energetic and appropriate address.

Col. Hoke also addressed the convention with graceful and dignified resignation; submitted to the decision, although against him, and pledged himself to continue his support, by all proper means, of the democratic cause.

Col. Crook moved that the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers and published in all the democratic papers in the district, which was adopted.

The convention having accomplished the object for which it was assembled, voted thanks to the President and Secretary for the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their respective functions and adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS.

J. W. RICE, Secretary.

NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.—This gentleman died at his residence, in New Haven, on Sunday evening. He was in the eighty fifth year of his age. His birthplace was West Hartford, Conn. He graduated at Yale college in 1778; during 1777 he was attached to the "alarm list," who might be called out at any moment to serve against the Burgoyne. In 1781 he was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, but he was subsequently employed in the business of instructions, and his first publications were such works as would remedy the defects in the school books used. For many subsequent years he was occasionally engaged as a political writer, and in 1793 he commenced a daily paper in this city, which is now called the Commercial Advertiser and New York Spectator. His Dictionary of the English Language is, however, the great work of his life, and that upon which his reputation is chiefly founded. This

work was undertaken amid peculiar difficulty, prosecuted with severe labor, and completed with high success. On Monday of last week he was slightly unwell his disorder soon took the form of pleurisy, and he gradually sunk under the attack, till at the time above mentioned, in the full possession of his reason, he died with entire composure.

THE ROMANCE OF GARDENING.

Gardening, as well as literature, has its "curiosities," and a volume might be filled with them. How wonderful for instance, the sensitive plant, which shrinks from the hand of man; the ice plant, that almost cools one by looking at it; the pitcherplant, with its welcome draught; the hair-trigger of the stylium; and, most singular of all, the carnivorous "Venus flytrap," (*Dionaea muscipula*). "Only think of a vegetable being carnivorous," which is said to bait its pickles with something which attracts the flies, upon whom it then closes, and whose decay is supposed to afford food for the plant. Disease is turned into beauty in the common and crested moss-rose; and, a lusus naturæ reproduced in the hen and chickens daisy. There are phosphorescent plants, the fire flies and the glow worms of the vegetable kingdom. There are the microscope lichens and mosses; and there is the *Rafflesia* Arnoldi—each of its petals is a foot long its nectary a foot in diameter, and deep enough to contain three gallons; and weighing fifteen pounds. What mystery is there, in the orchids, and the hare's foot fern, and the Tartarian lamb, (*Polydodium Barroetiae*)? What shall we say to Gerard's barnacle tree, wherein do grow certain shells of a white color, tending to russets, wherein are contained little living creatures which the shells in time of maturity do open and out of them do grow those little living things, which falling into the water to become fowls, which we call barnacles! What monsters (such, at least, they are called by botanists) has art produced in doubling flowers; in dwarfing, and hybridizing! "Painting the lily;" for there are pink (1) lilies of the valley, and pink violets, and yellow roses, and the blue hydrangeas, and many are now seeking that "philosopher's stone of gardening," the blue dahlia—a useless search, if it be true that there is no instance of a yellow and blue variety in the same species. Foreigners turn to good account this foolish rage of ours for every thing novel and monstrous and unnatural more worthy of Japan and China than of England, by imposing credulous seeds and cutting of yellow moss roses, as scarlet Laburnums, and fragrant panicles, and such like.

Strange things, too, have been attempted in garden ornaments. We have spoken of water works, like the Copper tree at Gatsworth to touch the midway; and the Chinese have in the middle of their lawns ponds covered with some water-weed that looks like grass; so that a stranger is plunged in over head and ears while he thinks he is setting his foot upon the turf. In the gardens at Saxe Gotha is a ruined castle, which was built complete, and then ruined, *ex parte* by a few sharp rounds of artillery. Stanislaus in the grounds of Lazanki, had a broad walk flanked by pedestals, upon which living figures, dressed or undressed "after the manner of ancients," were placed on great occasions. The floating gardens, or chinampas, of Mexico, are mentioned both by Clavigero and Humboldt. They are formed in wicker-work, and when a proprietor wishes for a little changes or to rid himself of a troublesome neighbor, he has only to set his pad feet a work, or lug out his towing rope, and betake himself to some more agreeable part of the lake. We wonder that the barbaric magnificence which piled up mummies in stone houses, never be thought itself of imitating these poetical chinampas. It was one of Napoleon's bubble schemes to cover the gardens of the Tuilleries with glass; those gardens which were turned into potato grounds during the Revolution, though the agent fondly complains that the Directory never paid him for the sets! One of the most successful piece of magnificent gardening is the new conservatory at Chatsworth, with a carriage drive through the centre, infinitely more perfect, though we suppose not so extensive as the covered winter garden at Potemkin's palace of Taurida near St. Petersburg, which was described as a semicircular conservatory attached to the hall of the palace, wherein the walks wander amidst flowery hedges and fruit-bearing shrubs, winding over little hills—in fact, a complete garden, artificially heated, and adorned with the usual embellishments of busts and vases. When this mighty man in his travels died, if only for a day his travelling pavilion was erected, and surrounded by a garden all Anglaises, composed of trees and shrubs, and divided by gravel walks, and ornamented with seats and statues, all carried forward with the cavalcade.

We write in fairness to our readers, to add that Sir John Carr, notorious by another less honorable pronomen, is the authority for this; though indeed, his statement is authenticated by Mr. Loudon, (*Encyc. Gard. sec. 493*). We have heard of this effect of length being given to any avenue, by planting the more distant trees nearer and nearer together; but, among gardening crochets, we have never yet seen a children's garden as we think it might be made—beds, seats, arbors, moss-house, all in miniature, with dwarf shrubs and fairy roses, and other flowers of only the smallest kinds; or it might be laid out on turf, to suit the intellectual spirit of the age, like a map of two hemispheres.

[Quarterly Review for July.]

It was a wise speech of Charles the fifth to the Duke of Venice, who, when he had showed him the glory of his princely palace and earthly paradise instead of admiring it, only returned him this grave and serious memento—"Hec sunt que faciunt invitos mori." These are the things which make us unwilling to die." It is a double death to him who is alive to the world to part with it.

CULTIVATING GROUND WITHOUT MANURE.

The London Gardener's Chronicle, conducted by Professor Lindly, brings to notice in the following article, the recent discovery in Germany of a plan of superseding manure in cultivation.

Communication on the art of cultivating the ground without manure. By, E. H. Bicks, Frankfurt-on the Maine, 1843 p. 31.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—While our agriculturists are eagerly discussing the comparative advantages of particular soils, and studying the theory of manures as propounded by Sprengel and Leibig, a countryman of these distinguished professors comes forward to proclaim that their labors are vain; for, if we are to believe him, he has discovered the art of growing luxuriant crops on the poorest land, and without any manure whatsoever, and the cost of the process is so trifling, that, for the acre

of wheat or maize, it does not exceed five pence sterling; and for rape, cabbage, &c. amounts to only about half that sum. At first we were disposed to consider such extraordinary pretensions as an effusion of quackery, and entitled to little or no credit; but our incredulity has been somewhat shaken by the numerous and respectable attestations which the author has appended to his pamphlet and which tend to prove that his method has been practised with success during the last twelve years, in various parts of Germany and New Holland, thus the certificates from Vienna, dated 1829 and 1830, declare that Mr. Bick's process, which would seem to consist in some preparation of the seed, "renders all dunging unnecessary, is applicable to the poorest soils, and to all sorts of plants, & imparts to them a wonderful degree of vegetation and fullness;" and they gave the results of the experiments in the imperial garden of the Chateau; from which it appears that Wheat raised from seed sown by Mr. B. had larger ears and more grains than that produced from unprepared seed; that the barley showed ears with four rows, and a larger number of grains; while that from unprepared seed had only two rows, and a larger proportion of grains on each stalk; & the Indian corn exhibited a larger number of much stronger and thicker head.

At Bedding, again, some plants of the sunflower, treated according to Mr. B.'s method, grew to the height of ten to eleven feet with woody stems of eight and a half to nine inches in circumference. Ten or twelve potato plants, of a large yellow sort called Marburger, yielded each, on the average, thirty good sized tubers, with stem and branches seven feet long, and maize, which grew partly singly and partly in rows had from two to five, and in some instances as many as eight and nine heads. These crops were obtained in the garden of Count Isenburg, and we are further assured by the certificate, to which are attached the signatures of two burgomasters, the court gardener, a grand ducal councillor, and other official persons, that they were raised in ground but partially dressed, and in midst of fall weeds. The trials of this method in Holland, made in the summer of 1834, were attended with results not less astonishing; prepared wheat and rye, though sown thick, gave from 55 to 60, and even 80 stalks from one grain, and a plant of barley bore 8 large ears. Buckwheat rose to 4 and 5 feet; flax had 4 and 5 stems from one seed, and Indian corn grew from 9 to 10 feet in height, with 4 to 5 heads from a single corn. The green crops were equally luxuriant.

Leibig's Agricultural Chemistry teaches us that ammonia is the great stimulant to the growth of plants. At one of the late agricultural meetings in London, Dr. T. C. Jackson suggested that seeds might be saturated with some gummy substance, and then rolled in guano, enough of which would adhere, to produce all the effects ascribed to those foreign prepared seeds—the new plan being secret.

A mere teaspoonful of gum, applied to a newly struck rose cutting of a few inches in length, had been sufficient, the following spring, to produce a bush of some six feet in height. It is the received opinion that the nourishment of vegetable life is derived from the atmosphere.—*Newark Adv.*

A CHEAP PAINT.

Take one bushel of unslacked lime, and slack it with cold water; when well slacked, add to it 20 lbs. of Spanish whiting, 17 lbs. of salt, and 12 lbs. of sugar. Strain this mixture through a wire sieve and it will be fit for use after reducing with cold water. This is intended for the outside of buildings, where it is exposed to the weather. Coats are necessarily of a grey, color, three wood. It may be laid on with a whitewash brush. Each coat must have sufficient to dry before the next is applied. For painting inside walls, take, as before, one bushel of slacked lime, 2 lbs. of sugar, 5 lbs. of salt, and prepare as above, and apply with a brush. It is well calculated to preserve brick walls; and is far preferable to oil paint. This paint will preserve rough boards much longer than they would be from dressing them and covering them with oil paint. You can make any color you please. For straw color, use yellow ochre instead of whiting, for lemon color, ochre and chrome yellow; for lead and slate color, lampblack; for blue, indigo; for green, chrome green. These different kinds of paints will not cost one fourth as much as oil paints, including the putting on.

Southern Planter.

A FACT FOR FARMERS.—Dr. Jackson in a late lecture before the Farmer's meeting, in Boston, adverted to a statement made by Johnson in his lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture, that deserves attention, viz: That a strong luxuriant crop draws to itself the carbonic acid of the atmosphere; so that he who manures highly, draws to his field the carbonic acid from his neighbor's poor field; making good the scripture, that to him that hath, shall be given, and he shall have abundance.

NEW METHOD OF GROWING ASPARAGUS.

The Editor of the Horticultural Magazine, recommends a trial of the following method of growing asparagus, which is practised at Nice, and of which a high account is given in the London Gardener's Chronicle. Take a quart wine bottle; invert it over the head of a stalk of asparagus just rising from the ground, and secure it by three sticks so that it cannot be knocked over. If left in this state, the asparagus will grow up into the interior of the bottle and being stimulated by the unusual heat and moisture it is then exposed to, will speedily fill it. As soon as this has taken place, the bottle must be broken, and the asparagus removed, when it will be found to have formed a thick head of tender delicate shoots, all eatable, and as compact as a cauliflower.—*American Farmer.*

Clay arrested by Calhoun and the Constitution.—When Mr. Calhoun was at Norfolk on his way home from the last session of congress, an incident occurred which some may regard as an auspicious omen. We give the occurrence as related to us by a gentleman of this city, on the authority of an officer of the navy who was present, and at the time promised to send us an account—which however has not come to hand yet. Mr. Calhoun was invited and handsomely entertained on board the Constitution; and while that gallant vessel was saluting him, the wails shot away a part of the rigging of a sloop which was sailing by and brought her to, under the stern of Old Iron Sides. On hailing her with offers of assistance, to repair the untoward damages—she re-
mod

out much to the amusement of those in the frigate to be "The Henry Clay." It is not the first time that "Old Table Rock," as some body in Georgia has nicknamed the east iron tribute of the people, has had to do with disabling the high reaching Buckingham of the west, by discharges from the batteries of the constitution, but may we not hope that under the peculiar circumstances, the above related incident may prefigure the results of the canvass of 1844?

Charleston Mercury.

There will be an **Examination** of the Students of the JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, commencing on Thursday the 29th of June & continuing for two days. Patrons & the public generally are respectfully invited to be present. N. B. The second session will commence after a vacation of two weeks.

DIED—At White Plains, on Thursday the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. JAMES MARTIN, son of C. G. & Abiah Crozier; aged two months and five days.

"I take these little lambs with me, And lay them in my breast, Protection they shall find in me, In me be ever blessed."

We are authorized to announce the HON. M. J. TURNLEY, as a candidate for representative to Congress from this District, composed of the counties of Cherokee, Benton, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa and Chambers.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD E. SAWYER, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce M. M. HOUSTON, as a candidate for reelection to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MARTIN ALLEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES LEA, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce W. B. CAMPBELL, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES W. STATHAM, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce HIRSH LITTLE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq., as a candidate for reelection to the office of Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN FOSTER, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce M. J. MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce W. B. MARTIN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM RANNEY, as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN G. LANTZ, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

NOTICE.
TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, a negro boy who calls his name SAM. He is about 22 or 23 years old, black complexion, five feet five or six inches high, and stout build, with several scars on his breast. He says he belongs to John Cunningham, of Greensborough, Green County, Georgia. The owner of the boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.
FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
June 9, 1843.—5t.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, June 12th, 1843.
ISAIAH TAYLOR, Administrator of the Estate of John F. Taylor, Deceased, having filed his accounts and Vouchers for final settlement of the Estate of said Deceased.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for six weeks, notifying the distributees, creditors, and all those interested in said Estate, that a final settlement will be made of said Estate, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the fourth day of August next, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator as filed, unless objected to.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
June 14, 1843.—6t.

STOP THE THIEF.
STOLEN from the Subscriber on the night of the 22d instant, a bright bay Mare, about six years old, five feet two inches high, with white on one of her hind feet, a small star in her forehead, her tail is long dock, and not bushy. She moves well under the saddle; paces and walks well. Any person detecting the thief and returning the mare to the subscriber living nine miles south west of La Fayette, Chambers County, Ala., will be liberally rewarded.
CLEMENT FORBES.
May 27, 1843.
The Columbus (Ga) Enquirer, Jacksonville Republican and Wetumpka Times, will give the above three insertions monthly, and forward their accounts to this office.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by John Honeycutt, a cream colored mare Mule, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, with a dark stripe across the shoulder—appraised to fifty dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
June 12th, 1843.

State of Alabama,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Special Orphans' Court 17th May, 1843.

JOHN VANDEGRIFT, the Administrator of the Estate of Henry Bolton, Deceased this day came into Court and reports himself ready for final Settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to show cause if any they have why final settlement should not then be made.

Copy Test,
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk.
County Court.
May 31, 1843.—5t.—5t.

Chancery Rules.
BY the Register for the 38th District in the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama held at Jacksonville on Monday 29th May, A. D. 1843.

Jesse Duren.
THIS day came the complainant by his Solicitor, and upon his motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from an affidavit on file, in this cause, that Jesse Duren, the Defendant to the bill is over the age of twenty-one years and resides without the limits of the State of Alabama, and in Lowndes county, State of Mississippi. It is ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in said State for four successive weeks, notifying the said Jesse Duren to appear before the Register of said Court at his office in Jacksonville within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead, answer, or demur to said Bill of Complaint or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

A true copy from the minutes:
Test: W. H. ESTILL, Register, &c.

BILL charges that complainant in 1834 purchased from Duren the West half of Section 11, in Township 15, Range 7, in Coosa land district lying in Benton County for Thirteen Hundred Dollars, and paid the purchase money.—That Duren executed to complainant his bond to execute titles, whenever the President of the United States approved the contract of the Indian Reservation under the Treaty of 1832.—That possession was delivered to complainant, at the time of the purchase and he has had possession ever since.—That the President did approve said contract on the first of February 1835, between the Indian and said Duren.

The bill further charges that complainant since the approval of the contract by the President, has demanded titles in fee of Duren, and he refuses to execute the same, and fraudulently withholds titles.

The bill sets forth the loss of the bond by accident.—Prays specific performance of the contract, and such other relief, &c.
THOS. A. WALKER, Solicitor for Complainant.
May 31, 1843.—4t.—\$15 00.

WOODWARD & PORTER
HAVE received a supply of
NEW GOODS,
adapted to the Spring and Summer trade. They are selling as low for cash or to punctual men on time, as can be afforded.
Please call and examine.
Cotton Yarn, from Roswell Factory, Cobb County, Ga., constantly on hand, to be sold for Cash only.
Jacksonville, May 10, 1843.—5t.

State of Alabama,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Special Orphans' Court 17th May, 1843.

WHEREAS Nancy Lovell, the Administratrix of the Estate of George W. Lovell, Deceased, having filed her petition praying an order of sale for the following real Estate, (to-wit:) the South East 4 of Section 35, Township 15, Range 2, and East 4 of South East 4 of Section 35, Township 15, Range 2, East in the Tuscaloosa Land District.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the said real Estate to be and appear before the Judge of the County Court at an Orphans' Court to be held on the first Monday in July next, then and there to show cause if any they have why the sale of said real Estate should not then be ordered.

Copy Test,
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk.
County Court.
May 31, 1843.—6t.—\$7.

The State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, June 5th, 1843.
PETER LARRISON, Administrator of Samuel Lively, deceased, having reported said estate insolvent.
It is ordered, that in the Jacksonville Republican, and requiring the creditors of said estate to present their claims to E. A. Smith, Judge of the County Court, on the first Friday in January next, at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, at which time and place the claims against said estate will be taken for allowance.

A true copy from the Minutes:
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
June 7, 1843.

Notice.
In pursuance to an order of the Orphans' Court of Cherokee County, made on the first Friday in June inst., I shall sell in the first Monday in July next at the Court House door in the Town of Cedar Bluff, at public outcry, a certain tract of land lying in Cherokee County, known as the remaining portion of the North East part and fraction A, of Section No. twenty eight, in Township ten, of Range No. nine, containing 50 acres more or less, the real Estate of John H. Garrett (deceased), credit until the 25 December next—with bond and Security.

BENJ. D. COOK, Adm'r.
Ex officio of said Estate.
Cedar Bluff Ala. June 7th, 1843.—1t.—\$2.

State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by David E. Gresham, living at McD mald, one sorrel mare, eight or nine years old, fourteen hands high, one hind foot white, a blaze in her face, some collar marks, and appraised to thirty dollars this 21st of April, 1843.

W. M. BUCHANAN, C. C. C.
by hisdept. W. B. CAMPBELL.

State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by Albert McBurnett, living on Little Tallapoosa, four miles from McDonald, one sorrel horse, seven or eight years old, 13 or fourteen hands high, left hind foot white and a blaze in his face, some marks of gear, and appraised to thirty dollars, this 3rd day of May, 1843.

W. M. BUCHANAN, C. C. C.
by hisdept. W. B. CAMPBELL.

NOTICE.
OUR partnership has expired by limitation. Whoever owes us can pay Martin or Foster.
W. B. MARTIN, JOHN FOSTER.
June 1st 1843.

S. P. HUDSON, & CO,
ARE just receiving from New York a very handsome supply of
Spring and Summer GOODS,
consisting in part of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Kentucky Jeans.
Bleached and unbleached domestics, French Muslins and Lawns, American and English Calicoes, Crockery and Hardware.
Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Caps, & Shoes,
of the latest style, and various other articles which will be sold unusually low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.
May 17th, 1843.—4t.

Notice
IS hereby given that, in compliance with the prayer of the petition of Frances Ray, Administratrix of A. T. Ray, deceased, the first Monday in November next is set apart for final settlement of said estate, at the Court House in the Town of McDonald Randolph County Alabama, when and where all who feel interested may attend.
JOHN D. BOWEN, Judge Co. Court.
May 24, 1843.

State of Alabama,
DEKALB COUNTY.
Special Orphans' Court, 22nd May, 1843.

UPON the petition of Jesse Cunningham, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Withrow, late of DeKalb County, deceased, praying the sale of the real estate of said Withrow, (and showing to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal assets of said estate are insufficient to meet the debts and engagements of said deceased) consisting of the South East quarter, of Section Eleven, of Township Seven, of Range Eight East, in the Coosa land District in the County aforesaid, and it further appearing to the Court that Robert Withrow, one of the Heirs of said deceased, is a non-resident citizen of this State but resides in Arkansas.

It is ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a public paper printed in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, for the next six weeks requiring all Heirs and creditors of said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court, at the Court House in the Town of Lebanon, in the County of DeKalb on the first Monday in July next, to show cause if any they have why an order of sale of said estate should not be granted.

Copy Test,
A. W. MAIORS, Clk.
County Court.
May 31, 1843.—6t.—\$10 50.

Blanks
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Randolph Sheriff sales.
BY virtue of an Execution issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and Four orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and to me directed I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the Town of McDonald, on the first Monday in July next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Daniel Hopkins has in and to the following tract or parcel of land, (to-wit:) The North East fourth of the South East fourth of Section Twenty one, Township Twenty, of Range Eleven East, in the Coosa land District, lying on the property of Daniel Hopkins, to satisfy said execution and order of sale in favor of S. J. Dukes, Robert Black, Ira Culbreth and J. B. Willingham.

ROBERT CASKEY, Sh'ff.
June 1 1843.—4t.—\$5.

Also at the same time & place
The North half of the North East fourth of Section ten, Township seventeen, of Range ten East, in the Coosa land district—levied on as the property of Howard M. Putnam and Simon Putnam, to satisfy two orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, one in favor of John B. Armstrong and one in favor of Daniel Barnwell.

R. CASKEY, Sh'ff.
June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place
The South East fourth of the South West fourth of Section fifteen of Township nineteen, of Range 9, also the South West fourth of the South West fourth of Section thirteen, Township nineteen, of Range nine East, in the Coosa land District, to satisfy three orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County in favor of William Price.

ROBERT CASKEY Sh'ff.
June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place
I will sell Daniel Hopkins' interest in the following land, (to-wit) Section sixteen, Township nineteen, Range Eleven, also the South East fourth of the North East fourth, also the North West fourth of the North West fourth of Section Two, Township Nineteen, of Range eleven, also the North East fourth of the North West fourth of Section twenty one, Township nineteen, of Range eleven East, in the Coosa land district—levied on as the property of Daniel Hopkins to satisfy one order of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County in favor of John D. Bowen, vs., R. R. Singleton D Hopkins, James Howlin and John S. Taylor.

ROBERT CASKEY, Sh'ff.
June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place
The East half of the North East fourth of Section three, Township seventeen, of Range ten East, in the Coosa land district levied on as the property of Jiles J. Adams to satisfy two orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County in favor of Charles Phillips.

ROBERT CASKEY, Sh'ff.
June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place
I will sell William Parker's interest in Section sixteen, Township nineteen, Range Eleven East, in the Coosa land District, levied on as the property of the said Parker to satisfy two orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, one in favor of Bowen and Williams for the use of Jacob Peeler and one in favor of Jacob Peeler.

ROBERT CASKEY, Sh'ff.
June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place
The North West Fourth of the South East fourth of Section two, Township seventeen, of Range eleven, also the South West fourth of Section one, Township seventeen, of Range Eleven East, in the Coosa land district—levied on as the property of James S. Porter to satisfy an execution from the County Court of Randolph County for cost and one order of Sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County one in favor of John Miller and one in favor of Martin & Foster for the use of &c.

ROBERT CASKEY, Sh'ff.
June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Dentistry.
DR. C. C. PORTER, member of the Medical Board at Jacksonville, as Surgeon Dentist, offers his professional services gratuitously to the citizens of Benton County, and the public generally.
Address—Jacksonville, or White Plains Alabama.

REFERENCES.
OF BENTON COUNTY.
Dr. Pelham, Col. Clark, James Crook.
OF JACKSONVILLE.
Drs. Clark & Francis, Dr. Grant, E. L. Woodward, James Crow, M. M. Houston.
OF WHITE PLAINS.
Dr. Williamson, A. T. Crozier, J. L. Simmons.
OF ARRICOCHEER GOLD MINES.
Maj. Terry, Col. McGehee, Jos. Baird.
Jan. 18, 1843.—4m.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the county court of DeKalb County, Alabama, on the Estate of William Keener, deceased, all those having claims against said decedent's Estate, are requested to present them to me, properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by the Statute in such case made and provided. All those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to me.

ROBERT MURPHY, Adm'r.
Ex officio of Wm. Keener, dec'd.
May 3, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

Tax Sale.
On the first Monday in August next I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the N. W. q. of Section 7, Township 15, Range seven—sold as the property of Joseph Bradford for taxes due and remaining unpaid.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
May 24, 1843.

Tax SALES.
On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No. 12, containing 3/4ths of an acre more or less, bounded north by Ladiga street, east by Thomas street—owner unknown—levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7th, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No. 3, quantity and owner unknown, bounded on the south by Haman Alley, west by broad street, and east by McGehee street—levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the years 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7th, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lots No. 71 and 72, quantity and owner unknown, bounded north by Ladiga street, east by Gayle street and south by Drayton street—levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lots No. 108, 109, 110, and 111, bounded on the east by broad street—levied on as the property of Towns of Georgia, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Lot No. 71—levied on as the property of Robinson Painter, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot supposed to contain two acres, bounded on the north by W. B. Martin's Lot and on the west by the Male Academy Lot—levied on as the property of Sparks of Georgia, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot, supposed to contain two acres more or less, adjoining Male Academy and Sparks Lot—levied on as the property of Lucky of Georgia for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot, No. not known at present, occupied by John Black, and formerly owned by H. H. Boggess—levied for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot, No. not known at present, occupied by John Black, and formerly owned by H. H. Boggess—levied for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No. 12 containing 3/4ths of an acre, bounded north by Ladiga street, and east by Thomas street—supposed to belong to Watson and Hilderburn—levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1843.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot containing 40 acres, lying near the foot of the mountain one mile east of Jacksonville on the Rabbit town road—levied on as the property of Watson and Hilderburn for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the east half of Section 31, township 15, Range 6, supposed to belong to Taylor of Georgia levied for taxes due and remained unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3, 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one half Section of Land, bounded south by the land of Jordan, and east by Little's, supposed to belong to Blythe or Criswell—levied for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842.

L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C.
June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3, 50.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Partnership of William P. Chilton & Company, is dissolved by limitation, and by cessation of business of many days.
April 26, 1843.—6t.

Law Notice.
JOSEPH BENTON AND JAMES W. GUINN having formed a copartnership in the practice of the Law under the firm name of Benton & Guinn, will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery courts in the adjoining counties, also the Supreme court of the State. All business confided to them, will meet with prompt attention, and the engagement of one of them will, secure the services of both. Benton's office, at McDonald, Ala. Guinn's office, three miles N. E. of Sawyer's Ferry, on the Big Tallapoosa River, at Camp's old stand, on the road leading to Jacksonville and Talladega.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, in Vacation, May 8th, 1843.

THIS day came Sterling R. Price, Administrator of the Estate of William Asbell, deceased, and presented his accounts and vouchers for final settlement, which are audited and reported for allowance. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying all person interested therein that a final settlement of said estate will be made at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in July next, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator, unless objected to.

A true copy from the minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.
May 10th, 1843.—6t.—\$7.

Law Notice.
THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law under the firm name of
BOWEN & HAMILTON,
and will practice in the Circuit, County and Chancery courts of Randolph and the surrounding counties. Their office is in McDonald Randolph county, where one of them may at all times be found. Prompt attention will be given to any business confided to them.

JOHN D. BOWEN, A. J. HAMILTON.
McDonald, May 8th, 1843.

CHANCERY COURT,
For the 38th District,
At Cedar Bluff, Ala.
MAY RULES, 1843.
Samuel D. J. Moore, vs.
George M. Crouch and Durell Mangrum.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Register from the affidavit of the complainant in this cause, that Durell Mangrum, one of the defendants is a non-resident of the State.

It is therefore ordered by said Register, on motion of complainant that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four successive weeks requiring said defendant to be and appear before the Register of said court at his office in Cedar Bluff within sixty days from the making of this order, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Attest:
WM. L. CAIN, Register, &c.

THE Bill charges in substance, that some time in the month of October A. D. 1839, complainant made his certain promissory note, payable to Durell Mangrum, for five hundred dollars, due two years after the date thereof, which note was assigned to one Robert Bell, and by the said Bell was represented to be lost; that the said note is now in suit, in the circuit court of Cherokee county for the use of one George M. Crouch; the Bill further charges that the said note was given for the interest of one Page Harris as Legatee of one Caleb Woolley, deceased, and which said Mangrum had purchased of said Harris. The agreement was that this complainant was to pay one David J. White of Cherokee county, eight hundred dollars, and retain two hundred for his own services; the balance over, out of the said Legacy was to go into the hands of this complainant, and was to satisfy the said note of five hundred dollars. The Bill further charges that the said Mangrum and Bell made false and wilful misrepresentations as to the value of the Estate, and of Page Harris' interest therein; thereby corruptly and fraudulently obtaining the said note. The bill further charges absolute fraud, failure of consideration, and prays that the said Bell, Crouch and Mangrum the defendants be perpetually enjoined from all further proceedings at law in relation to the said note, and for General Relief.

May 24, 1843.—4t.—\$15.

A. J. WALKER,
Attorney at Law,
Jacksonville, Ala.
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to any professional business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Benton, Talladega, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and DeKalb.
Office S. E. corner of the square.
P. S. A. J. W. will also close the business of the late firm of Cochran & Walker, now dissolved by limitation.
May 31, 1843.

Administrator's Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the county court of DeKalb County, Alabama, on the Estate of John Ingle, deceased, all those having claims against said decedent's Estate, are requested to present them to me properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred by the Statute in such case made and provided. All those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to me.

POETRY.

MOTHER, HOME AND HEAVEN.

The sounds that fall on mortal ear
As dew-drops pure at even,
That soothe the breast, or start the tear,
Are Mother, Home and Heaven.

A Mother—sweetest name on earth,
We slip it on the knee,
And idolize its sacred worth
In manhood's infancy.

A Home—that paradise below,
Of sunshine and of flowers,
Where hallowed joys perennial flow
By calm sequestered bowers.

And Heaven—the port of endless peace;
The Heaven of the soul,
When life's corroding cares shall cease,
Like sweeping waves to roll.

O, weep not, then, that cruel time
The chain of love has riven;
To every link in yonder clime,
Reunion shall be given.

O, fall they not on mortal ear
As dew drops pure at even,
To soothe the breast, or start the tear,
A Mother, Home and Heaven?

THE COURSE OF TIME.

The following stanzas, translated from a beautiful Spanish poem, by MAXIMILIAN, on the death of his father, appeared in the "Edinburgh Review."

Oh! let the soul's slumbers break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life, with its glories glide away,
And the stern footsteps of decay
Come stealing on.

How pleasures, like the passing wind,
Blow by, and leaves naught behind,
But grief at last;
So should our present happiness
Seem to the wayward fancy less
Than what is past.

And while we eye the rolling tide,
Down which our flying minutes glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream of joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than today.
Our gilded dreams of yore were bright;
Like them the present shall delight,
Like them decay.

Our lives but lapsing streams must be,
That into one engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall—
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
The sea of death, whose waves roll on,
And swallow all.

Our birth is but a starting place;
Life is the running of the race,
And death the end.
There all our hopes of joy are brought;
That path alone of all our thoughts,
Is found of old.

Long are the dreams of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Hath passed away;
Youth, smile, and all was heavenly fair;
Age came, and laid his finger there—
And where are they?

Where is the strength that mocked decay,
That step that rose to light and gay,
The heart's blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows weariness and woe,
When age comes on.

Say, then, how poor and little worth
Are all the glittering toys of earth,
That lure us here!
Dreams of a sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
Ye disappear.

From the Natchez Courier.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

If such facts as the following do not awaken our people to the importance of advertising sales by the Sheriff, and public sales of any kind, then argument is useless, and Shylocks may thrive, while he who has labored and toiled for years to make himself and family a home, must look contentedly to the witnessing of deeds for property worth \$5,000, conveyed away for two hundred dollars!

From the Natchez Herald.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

Mr. Editor:—If you will allow an old subscriber to occupy a place in your columns, on the subject of advertising Sheriff sales, you will not only confer a favor on him, but on the community at large. I am in favor of our representatives repeating that odious and abominable law, which says, that after the goods and chattels of unfortunate debtors shall have been seized by the Sheriff, they shall be disposed of in the dark, without making five citizens in the Parish acquainted with the sale. Sir, I speak as one of those unfortunate men, who, during the past year have had their houses and homes sold off by their creditors. I have a right to speak, and an equal right to be heard. Look over the books of your Sheriff, for the past year, and you will find there a tale, shameful to our legislators. You will find there, sir, the sale of my plantation of 650 acres, for a little over \$200 which cost me \$5,000. At that sale, sir, there were only two bids, and this among a white population of 7,000 people. Since that sale, which has thrown to the winds the labor and toil of years, I have been told by several citizens, who at the time would have bid as high as \$3,000, that they knew nothing about the sale. And as a further assurance of this fact, I can assert positively, that the buyer at Sheriff's sale, who paid a little over \$200 for my land, has since been offered \$3,000, by some of these individuals. Let any man of the least degree of human feeling estimate the painfulness of my unhappy lot, and I feel assured he will condemn the dark and stealthy manner of disposing of poor debtors' property at Sheriff's sale. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me beg of you

to urge this matter on the attention of the legislature.

With much respect, &c. UNFORTUNATE DEBTOR.

THE HOT SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS.—The Hot Springs of Arkansas are about 60 miles South-west from Little Rock, and burst from the side of a mountain which is several hundred feet high, to the number of over 60.—They are of unequal temperature, ranging from below 100 to 147 degrees of Fahrenheit. The water in the largest spring is hot enough for culinary purposes, and scalds hogs thrown into it sufficiently for cleaning. Near the top of the hill two springs burst forth within a yard of each other, one of which is hot and the other cold—the latter being the only cold spring on the western side of the hill; while on the eastern side there is but a single spring, and that a cold chalybeate. Quite a village has sprung up at the Hot Springs, bath houses have been built, and the place has become quite a resort for invalids. A short distance below the bath houses, the stream from the spring forms a beautiful pool, the water being of crystal purity, and just the temperature for a delightful bath.

A REMARKABLE MAN.—At a Temperance meeting recently held in Alabama, Col. Lalmanouski, who had been twenty-three years a soldier in the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed the meeting. He arose before the audience, tall, erect and vigorous, with a glow health in his face and said:—"You see before you a man, seventy-nine years old. I have fought two hundred battles, have fourteen wounds on my body, have lived thirty days on horse flesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without shoes on my feet, and with only a few rags for my clothing. In the deserts of Egypt I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my naked head, and feet blistered in the scorching sand, and with eyes, nostrils and mouth filled with dust, and with a thirst so tormenting that I have torn open the veins of my arms and sucked my own blood! Do you ask how could I survive all these horrors? I answer, that next to the kind providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health and vigor, to this fact, that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life—and," he continued, "Baron Larcy, chief of the medical staff of the French army, has stated it as a fact, that the six thousand survivors who safely returned from Egypt, were all men who abstained from the use of ardent spirits."

INDIAN JUGGLERS AND TUMBLERS.—In the afternoon a troupe of strolling tumblers, jugglers and snake charmers, came to exhibit their tricks in front of the tent. They were inferior to some I have seen at the Presidency; but several of their feats were new to me, and sufficiently curious.

A man with his legs firmly bound together, and a long, straight Maharrata sword lashed to the back of his neck, so as to stand upright, threw a summer set backwards and alighted on his feet, without allowing the point of the sword to touch the ground. To do this on a sandy soil without a spring-board required some muscle; he then, with a sword and shield in his hands, jumped head foremost through a loop of a rope not more than eighteen inches wide, which was held by two men in a square form, as high as their heads turned over in the air and alighted on his feet, with the sword and shield still in his hands. A boy then climbed to the top of a pole about forty feet high, supported by shrouds descending at an angle of 45 degrees and having doubled up an antelope's skin and fastened it between his legs, to protect him from the friction of the rope, he got astride one of the shrouds, let go his hold and slid down to the bottom with fearful rapidity, holding his arms aloft and trusting entirely to his balance to keep him upright on his narrow seat; the grace and apparent ease, with which he accomplished this difficult feat were truly wonderful. People were of course, stationed with a blanket to receive him, and break his fall when he reached the bottom otherwise the velocity with which he descended was so great that his legs must have been fractured. On examining the antelope-skin, which served him for a saddle, I found that it was nearly cut through by the friction of the rope.

TO DRIVE OFF TROUBLE.—So about doing good to somebody; put on your hat, and go to visit the sick and poor; enquire into their wants, and minister to them. Seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them of the comforts of religion. I have often tried this method, and found it to be the best medicine for a heavy heart.

John Hoadley.

HONORABLE.—A child whipped to death.—Just after the great snow storm, on the 17th of last month, the neighbors of a Mrs. Harvey Moore, in Hartland Connecticut, whose husband was absent, were called in to help lay out a little girl who had suddenly died, and who had been some years before adopted into the family of Mr. Moore. It was at the time wondered what could have produced her death, as she had been seen in perfect health a day or two before, and several persons also noticed that the body contained marks of violence. Owing to the severity of the weather, however, the affair was not generally bruited about until three weeks since, when Mrs. Moore was arrested, and on the 24th instant, bound over to answer for the death of the child, whose body was disinterred and examined. It seems that Moore is absent from home a great deal, and goes about the country begging, and pretending to be blind. The rumor is, that the child was asked by some one whether she slept with Mrs. M., she replied, "yes, except when father F. is there and then he does." This coming to the knowledge of Mrs. Moore, it is supposed she whipped the poor girl to death. The woman says she whipped her because she was obstinate, and would not pronounce the

words in the Bible. This is a horrible case, truly?

THE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.—When Lawrence was lying stretched on the deck of the Chesapeake, mortally wounded, and the immortal spirit about quitting its frail tenement, his last dying injunction was—"Don't give up the ship."

When Bainbridge was struggling in death on the bed of sickness, his memory reverted to the stirring scenes in which he had many years before borne an active part. He imagined himself in command of a gallant vessel, surrounded by officers, on the eve of an engagement—summoning all his energies for a final effort, he exclaimed, "Call all hands to board the enemy!"

When Porter, in a foreign land, was sinking into the grave—his body worn out with the exposures and hardships to which he had been subjected for a period of many years, in the service of his country—in his last moments he directed that his body should be buried at the foot of the flag staff, that even after death the glorious stars and stripes of America might wave over him!

Boston Journal.

EARLY MARRIAGE.—Mr. Cooley in noticing the customs of the Egyptians, says:—"It is singular how very young the Egyptian peasants marry. Nine or ten years for girls, and twelve or fifteen years for boys, is considered a marriageable age. Both sexes have so little objection to the conjugal state, that they get married as fast and as soon as possible."

TO PREVENT HYDROPHOBIA.—As mad dogs are about, we publish the following preventive for this horrible disease, recommended by Dr. Yale of St. Louis. It is also suggested, that when any one has been bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, not kill it, but to confine it. The suspicions of his madness may be, and most frequently is, groundless in which case the mind of the injured one is vastly relieved, and he is not injured even if the dog perishes with unobtainable rabies.

"In conclusion, believing in the perfect and complete prevention by a local, careful and immediate attention to the bitten part, against that horrible disease, hydrophobia, I would advise all who ever, even so slightly bitten (even the scurf skin broken) by the tooth of a suspected rabid animal, that they freely wash the part with cold or warm weak lye, lime-water or strong soap and water; after which, if it be a punctured wound, slightly with a point of a lancet or sharp knife, carefully all the sides, and to the bottom, and apply over and into all the wounds, caustic, fresh lime, fine Spanish flies, or fine salt. Over the wounds apply warm poultice, repeated every 6 hours until a free suppuration is produced. After this I deem it only necessary to twice daily wash the wounds (but thoroughly) with either of the above. Over all apply any common plaster. The above ought to be continued for some time—say two weeks."

I will not say that it might not be advisable to cut off a finger if bitten, or cut out the part in some cases. As to internal remedies I have no reliance on any that I know of or have read of."

COUNTRY EDITORS.

A Country Editor is in general a wretched devil—a pitiable species of lipped. He is a pack-horse—a scape-goat, a factotum. He does every body's business, and by virtue of his office, is expected to know every thing and do every thing. He is abused, laughed at, and sometimes thrashed. He lives, by his wits—and very poorly at that. Nobody cares for him—and generally, he cares for nobody. He fights his fellow and his fellow fights him. He is far removed from the "great centers," and publishes state news. Nobody ever lays new books on his table—and the Arts never send him their first offerings. To obtain a puff, his occupations are manifold—his avocations innumerable, but he hardly ever can "make both ends meet." Often he is a lawyer without practice—sometimes a doctor tired of slaughter. He writes paragraphs, reads "exchange" papers; duns for subscriptions; makes up the mites; sweeps the office, and "stones" water. He uses the pompous pronoun plural in his editorials, in spite of which, in most cases, he is a very singular creature. In short, with starvation in front and some angry man's boot in the rear, as is most frequently the case with him, he has a wretched run of it, and is, *ex rei necessitate* a miserable fellow.

East Abrahamic

From the Bog by the Democrat.
Sergeant.—Let the following paragraphs from the New Lisbon (Ohio) Patriot show what are the happy prospects of the Fort Le West, and how well Mr. Benton understood the resources of that country, and the natural operation of the laws of trade:

"One of our river traders, we learn, having lately returned from below, came to town the other day with half a hat full of the yellowest kind of Bentonian humbugs."

"Last week, in passing through some of our Southern townships, we incidentally heard of several of our worthy farmers having returned from the river with pockets full of the same delightful critter. Upon reaching Wellsville, we were told that one of its mercantile firms had lately returned from New Orleans, towing up the river a few boxes well lined with humbugs?"

"This looks as if the 'agent' was really meditating a sally upon us! If the farmers will only pay out the specie which they receive, instead of laying it up, we may hope to see it becoming more generally in circulation. But whilst it remains in doubt whether the policy of the country is to be a specie one, or the revamping of a vile paper system, we don't wonder at any body for holding fast to the hard whilst they have got it."

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership of William P. Chilton & Company, is dissolved by limitation, and by cessation of business of many days. April 26, 1843—tf.

Tnos. A. WALKER & Wm. L. CAIN, WILL practice Law together in all the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb counties, Ala. All business confided will receive prompt attention.
Dec. 3, 1842.

Typical reduced Prices.
GEO. W. WALKER & CO., Type foundry, 34 Chambers street, near Post Office, New York, have on hand an unusually large stock of their well-known Printing Types. Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c., of the best metal, cast in original matrices, and very accurately finished, all of which they have determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Pica, 32 cents a pound.
Small Pica, 34 do do
Long Primer, 35 do do
Bourgeois, 40 do do
Brevier, 45 do do
Minion, 54 do do
Nonpareil, 60 do do
Agate, 80 do do
Pearl, 1 20 do do

For approved paper at 6 months, or at 6 percent less for cash. Wood Type, Printing Ink, Presses, Cases, Gallies, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Galleys, and other printing materials, furnished with promptitude and at the lowest prices.

Printers of newspapers who publish this advertisement, with this note, three times, before the 1st of June, 1843, and send one of the papers to the Foundry, will be entitled to payment of their bill on buying four times the amount of it. April 19, 1843.

William H. Underwood, AND Samuel S. Hinton,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and will attend the Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, Cass, Lumpkin and Cherokee counties in Georgia, St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Talladega and the Supreme Court in the State of Alabama. All business entrusted to them in any of the above courts will meet with punctual attention.
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala. March 22, 1843—tf.

Arbacochee Hotel.

A. N. & J. C. BAIRD have taken possession of the Tavern house formerly occupied by Mordca Brown. They present their respects to the citizens of Arbacochee and the public generally, and inform them that they will be thankful for the patronage of all who choose to call on them. They will endeavor that their house shall be recommended by its merits.

A. N. & J. C. BAIRD.

April 12, 1843.—tf.
R. G. EARLE & W. W. McLESTER HAVE associated themselves in the practice of the Law, at Jacksonville, Ala, and will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial circuit, and the U. S. District court at Huntsville.

Coppersmith.

B. W. STAY

Has commenced, and will carry on the Copper and Tin Business in all its branches, in Jacksonville, Ala., North of the Public square, East side of Main street, where he will keep constantly on hand

SKILLS

of various sizes and descriptions. Sheet iron, stove pipes, Tin guttering and spouting for houses made to order. Orders left with Wm and Tnos. Strayton, Summerville, Chattooga County, Ga., will be promptly attended to. U. S. District court at all times a variety of STILLS for sale. Old Copper received in payment for work done.

November 9, 1842—6m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.
TAKEN up by Thomas R. Williams, a street horse, supposed to be eight years old, brand hands high, white mane in part, blaze in his forehead, no other marks or brands; appraised at \$30.
Copy—Test.
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.
June 7, 1843.—3.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN up by John R. Davis, two horse beasts, one a chestnut sorrel mare about six years old, some white spots on her back, blaze face, shed before, 14 1/2 hands high, appraised to thirty dollars; the other a clay bank colt, about 5 years old, white soap on the nose, black mane and tail, about 13 hands high, appraised to fifteen dollars before W. McElrath, Esq.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLK.

Copy—Test.
May 13, 1843.

State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Orphans' Court. Regular Term, 1st May, 1843.

MOSES DEAN the Administrators of the Estate of Hiram Coleman deceased, this day came into Court and reported himself ready for final settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at an Orphans' court to be held in the Town of Ashville on the third Monday in June next and there to show cause if any they have why final settlement should not then be made.

Test:
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 10, 1843.—6t—87.

COTTON!

WELL MANUFACTURED Cotton of Cobb Co. Ga. is always paying the Madison prices, i. e. say one half cent per lb. less than the Augusta prices for Cotton payable in Goods at cash prices.

We have on hand a supply of Cotton Yarn, Superior, White and Nanken. Also Osaburgs, 1 to 5 wide. Coarse Shirtings & Sheetings; Negro Linseys, Nanken, Plain and Striped, coarse and fine. Plough lines; Red Cords and Cotton Bagging.

WOOL CARDING done in superior style.

B. KING, Agt.
Lebanon P. O. Ga. Apr. 1843.—3 m.

Amendments to the Constitution.

BE it Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alabama, be proposed to the people of said State, which when agreed to by a majority of all the citizens of said State, voting for Representatives, and ratified by two thirds of each house of the next General Assembly, voting by yeas and nays, shall be valid; to all intents and purposes whatever, as a part of the Constitution of the State of Alabama, to wit: strike out the word fifty, in the tenth section of the fifth article, and insert in lieu thereof, one hundred, and strike out of the twelfth section of the fifth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the following: Chancellors, Judges of the Supreme Court, and judges of the Circuit Courts, shall be elected by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and judges of the Inferior Courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of each county.

JOHN ERWIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
NATHANIEL TERRY,
President of the Senate.
At proved, 2nd January, 1843.
BENJ. FITZPATRICK.

AN ACT more fully to carry into effect Joint Resolution passed at the present session of the Legislature, upon the subject of the alteration of the Constitution of the State of Alabama.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That it is hereby made the duty of the Superintendents of the elections for members of the Legislature, in the several precincts in this State, on the first Monday in August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, to call upon each voter to endorse on his ticket, the word "accepted" or "rejected." And it is hereby made the duty of the returning officers of said elections, in each and every county in this State, to make a return of said vote to the Secretary of State, whose duty it shall be to communicate the result to the next General Assembly within the first week of its session; And that this act be published with the joint resolution passed at the present session of the Legislature, proposing to alter the Constitution of the State of Alabama.

JOHN ERWIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
NATHANIEL TERRY,
President of the Senate.
Approved, 4th February, 1843.
BENJ. FITZPATRICK.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Tuscaloosa, 12th April, 1843.

I certify that the foregoing are correct copies of the Joint Resolution and Actaforesaid, taken from the original rolls deposited in this Department.

W. GARRETT,
Secretary of State.

May 17th, 1843—12t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. in the same stand, on the N.E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who call.

AARON HAYNES.

State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the undersigned have been appointed by the Hon. E. T. Smith Judge of the Orphans' Court of said County, Commissioners to audit the claims against the estate of Wiley B. Holsingrath deceased which have been duly declared insolvent. And creditors are allowed until the 1st Monday in September to present and prove their claims. On the last Friday in August we will attend especially to the auditing said claims, and on that day the creditors are requested to present them.

A. J. WALKER
AND
W. H. ESTILL,
Commissioners.

Jacksonville, February 15th, 1843.

Samuel P. Rice,

AND
Thomas B. Clark,

HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARK.

They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State.

They will also attend the District Court of the United States at Huntsville, for the purpose of perfecting all cases under the BANKRUPT LAW, which may be committed to their care. The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business, will secure the services of both.

Office of Rice at Jacksonville, Ala.

Office of CLARK at Talladega, Ala.

June 29, 1842.—tf.

CHERRY & WALKER.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue to carry on the above business, as the their firm stand on Main street, second door north of the Printing Office, where they are prepared to execute all kinds of work in their line of business in the neatest and most durable manner.

They have lately received a large lot of beautiful Mahogany, Hair Cloth, and wire for Sofas, &c. and are in every respect prepared to execute orders for

Plain Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Dressing Stands and Wash Stands, Ladies Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards and Secretaries, Book Cases and China Presses, Sofas, Rocking Chairs, &c.

They not only pledge themselves to the public that their work shall be done in a neat and fashionable style as anywhere in the southern country, but also that their prices shall be reduced to suit the hardness of the times. All kinds of repairing will also be done on the best terms.

S. H. LESTER,
C. Lester.

Dec. 7, 1842—6m.

Books
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR
SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Orphans' Court. Regular Term, 1st May 1843.

THIS day came into Court John F. Dill, the Guardian of William Sloan, Lunatic, (since deceased) and reports himself ready for final settlement having filed his accounts and vouchers.

It is ordered by the Court that the third Monday in June next be set apart as the day for final settlement of said Guardianship.

It is further ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all persons interested in said final settlement to be and appear at an Orphans' court to be held at the usual place of holding said Court in the Town of Ashville on the third Monday in June next to show cause, if any they may have why final settlement should not then be made.

Test:
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 10, 1843.—6t—87.

Type at Reduced Prices.

Types, and all other PRINTING MATERIALS, Manufactured at Conner's United States Type and Stereotype Foundry, corner of Nassau and Ann Streets, New York. Can be had at eighteen per cent deduction from old prices.

The undersigned respectfully informs the Old Patrons of the Type and Stereotype Foundry, formerly known as Loxes Gossens, and more recently as Gossens & Conner's, and the public in general, that they are prepared to execute orders for

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, CASES, IMPOSING STONES, INK FRAMES, &c. every other article necessary to form Complete Printing Establishments, on as favorable terms, and of as good a quality as any other establishment in the United States.

New Prices Per pound.
Agate 96 cts. Agate 108 cts.
Nonpareil 66 " Nonpareil 84 "
Minion 54 " Minion 66 "
Brevier 46 " Brevier 54 "
Bourgeois 49 " Bourgeois 46 "
Long Primer 36 " Long Primer 42 "
Small Pica 34 " Small Pica 40 "
Pica 32 " Pica 38 "

Borders, Guts, Brass Rule and other articles manufactured at this establishment, at the same reduced rates.

New Articles got up to order, on being furnished with patterns.

The Type Cast at this establishment, is both in the style of Face and the material of which it is made, particularly adapted for service in Newspaper Printing.

All kinds of Stereotype furnished to order.

JAMES CONNER & SON.
N. B. Such Newspapers as will copy the above three times, will be entitled to pay in Type, on making a bill of four times the amount of three insertions.
May 31, 1843.

Sheriff's sale.

BY virtue of three f. fas. 1 from the C'ty. & 2 cir. court of Benton county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July next, the west half of the South west q. of Sec. 5, Township 13, Range 10, in the Coosa land District—levied on as the property of Cornelius Box to satisfy said f. fas. one in favor of E. L. Woodward, one in favor of Jacob Noland and one in favor of C. W. Wells.
May 31, 1843.—5t—87. J. P. Sheriff.

File

Jacksonville Republican

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 7.—No. 24.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1843.

Whole No. 336.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines, or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, and also for blanks, except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without direction as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting Circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

(Continued.)

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The tenacity with which our opponents adhere to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in the present condition of the treasury, is a political anomaly, which it is not a little difficult to explain, or to reconcile, with a fair understanding of, or a proper regard for the true interests of the country. If any apology for it can be made, it is to be traced to that unwillingness to abandon, in the face of their opponents, a position which has been assumed with confidence and support by earnestness—an indisposition from which but few political associates are altogether exempt. Whatever may have been expected from this measure by its authors, however plausible their theory may have been, at a period when the country was threatened with the evils incident to an overflowing treasury, subsequent experience has shown that the working of our policy to have satisfied every reflecting mind, is well of its utter utility as a means of relief to the States; as of its destructive tendency to the stability and welfare of the Union. As the matter now stands, and has for years stood, it presents in the former aspect the simple question: whether the people of the States can possibly be benefited by receiving into the State treasury a certain sum of money annually, to be immediately collected from themselves in the shape of taxes upon what they eat, drink and wear, with the addition of the expense of collection. Every attempt to give the measure any other tenable aspect has proved utterly unavailing. It is certainly paying but a poor compliment to the people, to suppose for a moment that they could be brought, by any pretext, however plausible, to stultify themselves so far as to adopt a proposition so preposterous. Can any intelligent mind hesitate in giving to it a prompt negative? And can any patriotic one fail to regret that the character of our people, for intelligence and sagacity, in the estimation of mankind, should be exposed to hazard by the grave and continued agitation of such a question before them?

It can, after this, and after what I have heretofore said upon the subject, be scarcely necessary to repeat that I am opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. The best evidence I can give you of my present opinion, in regard to the proper disposition of the public lands, is to refer you to those which were avowed and acted upon by me while in office, and which were very fully stated in my first annual message to Congress, in Dec. 1837.

THE TARIFF.

My views in relation to the protective system were also called for by the Shreve Springs meeting in 1832, and freely given. A conviction that the establishment of commercial regulations with a view to the encouragement of domestic interests, is with in the constitutional power of Congress, was on that occasion distinctly avowed. But holding this opinion, I at the same time denied the propriety of exercising this power in a manner calculated to oppress any portion of my fellow-citizens, or to advance interests of one section of the Union at the expense of another. I, on the contrary, affirmed it to be the duty of those who are entrusted with the administration of the Federal Government, to direct its operations in the manner best calculated to distribute as equally as possible its burthens and blessings among the several States and the people thereof. In addition to the declaration of these general views, I suggested more specific rules for the action of the government in this particular, by the observance of which I believed those views should be most likely to be carried into fair effect.

More than ten years have elapsed since that communication was made; and during that entire period, the people of the United States have paid large amounts of duties, av-

owedly imposed for the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures, with gradual reductions according to the provisions of the compromise act of 1833. The unbiased sentiment of the country, in respect to what is under such circumstances, the proper rule for legislative action upon this subject, has, I think, by the course of events and the progress of opinion, been brought to the conclusion, briefly expressed in one of the resolutions of your convention, viz: "A discriminating tariff for revenue purposes only, and which will incidentally protect American industry."

But as experience has shown that the tax employed by your convention are not always used in the same sense, it is due, as well to subject and the occasion as to myself, that I should give you, without reserve, my own understanding of them.

Adequate revenue, for the support of all governments, must be derived from some source. It has no where been found an easy task to preserve equality in raising it, and at the same time to overcome the general repugnance to the payment of taxes in any shape—a repugnance arising more from an apprehension that their avails will not be wisely applied, than from an unwillingness on the part of the people to sustain their government by the necessary contributions. All must agree that taxes should be imposed with a fair and full reference to the advantages derived, from the existence of good government, by those who pay them. Those advantages may, in general terms, be justly described as resulting from ample security in the enjoyment of our personal rights and rights of property, with adequate safeguards against internal commotion and foreign aggression. In respect to the communities of the person, and civil and religious freedom, the interest as well as the immediate advantages of all are equal. Not so with the other privileges secured to us by our free government. The unavoidable disparity in the pecuniary condition of our citizens, makes the degree of benefit they respectively derive from the maintenance of an efficient government over property, and the rights of property, essentially different. The modes of raising revenue allowed to and adopted by the State governments are generally graduated by this disparity. If the results are not always equitable, the fault, it is believed, will in most cases be found in their action upon the principle, rather than in the principle itself.

The right to raise revenue for its support, by the imposition of taxes in lieu of direct taxation, is by the constitution, subjected to the exclusive control of the Federal Government. This right, subject to the limitations imposed by the grant, was given to it for that purpose, and has been freely exerted by it since its establishment. It would afford me much pleasure to be able to say that the exercise of this power has borne as equally upon all classes of the people, however unequal in their pecuniary conditions, as the taxes imposed by the State governments. But this cannot with truth be said. Nor is the inequality, unavoidably resulting from the federal mode of collecting taxes, a new discovery. It was foreseen and objected to when the power was conferred, as an evil inherent to the system, which could not fail to show itself in the operation, and the injustice of which no form of legislation, however it might be made to mitigate, could ever be able to remove. The advocates of the system were notwithstanding, reconciled to it by a belief no doubt sincerely entertained that the inequalities which, it was feared, would result from the collection of duties upon imported articles, would be prevented by the fact that the consumption would be in proportion to means of the consumer. It was upon this ground that the principle was defended. That this expectation has not been realized is undeniably true.

There are but few, if any, who cannot, in their immediate vicinity, point out numerous instances, in which poor men, with large families, are actually obliged to pay more for the support of the Federal Government, than others who are in affluent circumstances, but are either without, or have smaller families; and few, if any, counter-voicing examples are to be found. At the same time, the great body of wealth invested in incorporated or associated companies, and in bonds and notes, entirely escape federal taxation. The mass of the people, moreover, are to be profited by this mode of collecting the revenue. Paying their taxes in the form of an increased price upon the commodities they buy, their contribution, in their estimation, much of the odium that would be attached to it if served from the price of the article, and converted into a tax by name, as it is in fact. It also wears the appearance of a voluntary contribution, although its payment is for the most part as unavoidable as a compulsory imposition would be. It is supported too by the odium which was attached to the imposition of direct taxes many years since, for purposes which were not approved by the people, and by the fact that in most of the States, the taxes are direct, rendering it for that reason, desirable to substitute some other mode of raising revenue for the Federal Government. These and other considerations have given to the impost a preference on the public mind which would render the imposition of direct taxes in time of peace exceedingly odious, and have produced as great a degree of unanimity in favor of a tariff for revenue as can ever be upon a public question. Of the great mass of op-

ponents to a protective tariff, there is not, so far as I know, a single State, or even district that has taken ground against a revenue tariff.

Let us now, for a moment, look at the advantages which the manufacturing interest, above any other, derives from a tariff imposed for revenue only. The first tariff bill, passed in 1789, and all those that followed it between that period and the war, were in fact notwithstanding the recitals in some of them, revenue bills. The average amount of the imposts under them, computed at 12 1/2 per cent., was gradually increased from that to 15, and up to 20 per cent. At the latter average it stood from 1800 to 1808, and until the commencement of preparations for war. Twenty per cent. upon an average, appears, in the judgment of those best acquainted with the subject here and elsewhere, to be the rate best adapted for revenue. It is the amount also to which, it was the design of the Compromise Act to reduce the tariff, and one which ought certainly not to be exceeded except when absolutely necessary for revenue, and likely, from the state of the country, to effect this object. The rate to which all parties appear willing to go, under the existing condition of the treasury, and to continue it until that condition is sufficiently improved to justify a reduction, is, I believe, an average of 25 per cent. To this duty is to be added the charges upon imported articles arising from the costs of transportation from Europe, consisting of freight, insurance, the expenses of agents, or profits to successive holders, and cash duties, which are estimated, by those who understand the matter better than I do, at not less than 10 per cent.—making of the average rate of duties 35 per cent., an amount of charges upon imported articles, before they are placed in our market upon a par with similar articles manufactured here, equal to 35 per cent., and if the average duty is 25 per cent., to 30 per cent. If the foreign article is not withstanding, brought in, and a competition entered into with the home manufactures, these duties and charges operate, whilst the competition lasts as a protection to the domestic manufacturer, equal to their sum—giving him by so much the advantage, in the sale of his commodities, over the importer, and if the effect of these charges is to prevent the importation of such articles altogether, they then give him an entire monopoly of the home market. These are the direct advantages which result to the manufacturing interest from the raising of revenue by the imposition of duties upon imports, instead of direct taxation.

Let us next consider whether the other great interests of the country derive any, and if any, what direct advantages from this mode of collecting the public revenue. I do not profess to be as well acquainted with the progress and probable result of our fiscal operations, upon trade and labor, as those who, by their pursuits in life, have enjoyed greater advantages for acquiring this kind of information. I give you in answer to your inquiries, the best views that I am able to take of the subject. If I fall into any errors, they will certainly be unintentional, and as certainly be corrected by those who are better informed. And first, as relates to the agricultural, that greatest of all interests, it is certainly true, that in the formation of our tariff duties varying in amount are also imposed on the same articles which constitute the staple productions of this country, when imported from this country when imported from abroad; but it is not equally true that the effect of that imposition, in respect to the protection thereby afforded to the domestic productions of them, is, for the most part, nominal! When we look at the comparatively small amount of duties received at the treasury upon the importation of the important articles, beef, pork, flour, various kinds of grain, cotton, rice, tobacco, wool &c., &c., contrasted with that collected upon the importation of manufactured articles, we cannot but be sensible that this is so. The farmer and planter, it is true, enjoy, and to a great degree, without competition with foreign producers, our own market for the sales of most of the fruits of their labor; but it is a security derived chiefly, if not altogether, from natural causes, for which nobody pays, and which derives but little aid from legislation. It is, on the contrary, to the nature of our climate, the enterprise and industry of our citizens, the character of our soil, and extent of our territory, with other facilities for the easier and cheaper growth of agricultural products here, that the agriculturalist is chiefly indebted for his protection against foreign competition. To foster the interests of commerce and navigation, has been the object of the Federal Government; and much has certainly been done to accomplish it, through the instrumentality of salutary laws and treaty stipulations. Respect has also been very generally had to these interests, and more particularly that of navigation, even in our revenue bills, by low duties, or exemption from duties, upon articles necessary and useful to them; but it will not, I believe, be contended, in any quarter, that the prosperity of either of these great interests is essentially advanced by a protective or revenue tariff. That the great body of the mechanics and laborers, in every branch of business, whose welfare should be an object of unceasing solicitude on the part of every public man, have been the greatest sufferers by our high protective tariffs, and would continue so to be, if that policy is per-

sisted in, is, to my mind, too clear to require further elucidation.

If these views are correct; and in all essential particulars cannot doubt their being so, it is apparent that the manufacturing interest derives an advantage from the collection of the revenues of the Federal Government through the custom houses, instead of their being obtained by the mode of taxation adopted by the States, incomparatively greater than any other of the important interests of the country—indeed; than all of them put together. That this advantage consists in a preference in the American market over their foreign competitors, of not less than 30 per cent., when the revenue standard is reduced to an average of 20 per cent., and liable to be increased as before stated. That it is enjoyed by virtue of a tariff, the collection of the duties imposed by which whilst it subjects all to taxation inevitably and almost inevitably bears with unequal severity upon a very large, and unhappily in general, a necessitous portion of the people—a protection, the indirect advantages of which to other interests, even under a tariff for protection, are as much the subject of doubt & dispute as they ever were, but for which those concerned in other pursuits have for a long series of years paid in advance, and received their equivalent in promises, of the performance of which they are not and do not seem likely to be soon satisfied. This advantage to the manufacturer is not, it is true, the object of, but only incidental to, a tariff for revenue. Still it is not, on that account, the less beneficial to him.

The position assumed by your convention, and in which I fully concur, is that the incidental protection thus derived, is all the legislative favor which can at this day be conferred upon the manufacturer without great injustice to other interests. The expediency of the adoption by Congress, at any time, of temporary measures of retaliation, when likely to be effective in counteracting foreign legislation injurious to American interests, is a question involving different considerations.

We have it from quarters entitled to respect, that the most considerate of the domestic manufacturers are satisfied with this measure of protection—that tired of having their peculiar interests embarked in political contests, resulting at one time in an excess of duties which tempts to an undue and ruinous increase of capital in their business, and at others, under the deep and excited feelings which perpetual controversy engenders, in sudden and great reductions equally injurious—that, conscious of the extent to which, for more than a quarter of a century, they have agitated the time and attention of the national legislature, and of the people, and of the millions which have during that time been collected from the latter, avowedly to facilitate and give special advantages to the particular pursuit in which they are engaged, not only to the exclusion of, but at the immediate cost of other, and as sensible, as the most observing among us must be, that the period has passed away when a tariff designed for protection can be kept up in this country, without doing more injury to every interest, by the convulsions and revulsions which it cannot fail to produce in public opinion, than it can confer benefit on theirs;—they would themselves prefer that the protection secured to them by the legislation of Congress, should be confined to that which is incidentally derived from a revenue tariff. So far as certainty in their condition, a matter of inestimable importance, is concerned, it is the only course by which even an approach to its accomplishment can be hoped for. To all present appearances, the acquiescence in a tariff for revenue, now so general, may, in the absence of special excitement, endure for a period as long as is commonly embraced in calculations of business. It cannot, however, have escaped the attention of the manufacturers, that although no State or district of country may yet have taken ground against this mode of raising revenue for the support of Government, there are not wanting about-saunders of vigorous intellects, in every section of our extended country, who, penetrated by a deep sense of the inequality and consequent injustice of its operation, are applying all the energies of their minds for the overthrow of the system itself. They cannot be ignorant, either, of the fact that a prejudice against direct taxation, springing in some degree at least from a supposed abuse of the power in times past, may yield to time and reflection, or may be supplanted by a new and stronger antipathy. And what could be more likely to awaken popular aversion, than the sight of a great and affluent interest in the country, standing out amid the general gloom, pertinaciously exerting its influence in the councils of the nation, not only to save itself from the misfortunes which had overtaken all other classes, but to secure its own aggrandizement by new and unjust impositions on a community already borne to the earth by the adverse course of events. Individuals and their families may be (and in other countries are) permanently billeted on the public coffers; but all experience has shown that, with us at least, it is not in the power of the Government to secure permanent advantages to the business pursuits of one class over those of all others.—The very patronage which is thus unduly received, has a tendency to relax the exertions, and dissipate the prudence of its recipients; and if the spirit of monopoly is not in this way defeated, it is sure to be brought down in the

end by the controlling power of an excited and enlightened public sentiment. I do, therefore, sincerely hope that the disposition which is attributed to a portion at least of the manufacturing interest, does, in fact exist and that it will soon become general. But whether it be so or not, the principle advanced by your convention is without doubt the true one for our future government.

When the convention speak of a discriminating tariff for revenue, I understand them as referring to discriminations below the maximum rate of duties upon imported articles, not designed to increase the protection already afforded to domestic manufactures, but to carry out views of policy different in their character, and which may properly be embraced in such a measure.

Of the constitutional power to make discriminations, I have no doubt. Equally clear it is that the practice of making them has existed from the commencement of the Government, and constitutes a feature in every principle tariff which is to be found upon our statute book. They are indeed indispensable to the successful operation of every revenue bill, whether the design be to guard against smuggling on the one hand, where the nature of the article is such as to afford facilities for that practice, or on the other prevent loss to the treasury by the imposition of duties higher than the value of the article will bear, and thus prohibiting its introduction into the country. It is not at any time deemed necessary, or conducive to the safety of the country, to encourage the manufacture at home of the article necessary to its defence, if war nothing can be more proper than to do so by a discrimination in favor of their domestic manufacture inasmuch as the object in view is to promote the safety of all at the expense of all. Discriminations have constantly been made in favor of articles imported for the use of philosophical or literary societies, for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use of seminaries of learning, specimens in natural history, animals imported to breed, &c., &c., &c.—all founded on the same principle, in respect to the universality of the benefits designed to be secured at the common expense. But above all, is the power to make them of inestimable importance, as the only means of relieving the poorer classes from the unequal operation of this mode of collecting the public revenues, and of partially realizing Mr. Jefferson's beautiful idea of a wise and frugal Government—one which shall refrain men from injuring one another, and shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. The man of wealth, when he pays a tax in the form of impost, which enters incidentally to the advancement of a special interest in which he is not concerned, is in a degree reconciled by the reflection, that if the amount paid was not collected in this form, it would be assessed upon him in another, by which the amount of his contribution, in comparison with those of his less affluent neighbors, would be materially enhanced. But to the poor man, no such consolation is afforded. The system which operates so forcibly to his more fortunate neighbor increases his taxes in an inverse ratio to his ability to pay. Every additional month that he has to feed, adds to the contribution he is obliged to make for the support of Government. It is only by discriminations in favor of articles necessary to his comfort, that the injustice to which he is exposed can be mitigated. It is therefore a power, the constant and faithful exercise of which is, in my judgment, demanded by considerations of justice, humanity and sound policy.

GENERAL JACKSON'S FINE.—The resolutions passed by our last Legislature, declaring that Louisiana would do justice to the greatest of heroes and the purist of men, provided the National Congress failed to perform its duty, were ordered to be transmitted to General Jackson. Our worthy and honored Executive has received a great deal of taste in the discharge of that pleasant duty. He has had the resolutions elegantly written upon parchment, and put in a beautiful frame. If there is any thing that can enhance the pleasure which will animate the bosom of the old Chieflain upon the receipt of these resolutions, passed as they were by a Whig Legislature as an act of condemnation of their own senators and representatives in Congress, it will be derived from the manner & form in which our Executive has chosen to forward them. We know that the old hero will appreciate the refined delicacy and just conception that has prompted our Governor to perform his duty in a manner the most grateful to a sensitive and noble mind.

We bespeak for our friend Captain Irwin, of the Steamer Elen Kirkman, the high privilege of conveying this magnificent tribute. He will deliver it at the Hermitage in person.

N. O. Jeffersonian.

Ten convicts lately escaped from the Penitentiary in Georgia. A reward of \$500 is offered for their apprehension, or \$50 for each man.

The Georgia Gold Mines, during the last year, are said to have produced gold to the amount of \$1,000,000.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

By the extract which we publish below, we find that fresh disturbances have taken place in this island, of a much more serious nature than the one which occurred a short time since near Cardinas. There can be but little doubt that "British Philanthropy" is at work, to create such a state of things in Cuba as will give them a plausible excuse for interference in the domestic affairs of that beautiful Island. Great Britain has long had her eye on Cuba, as the key of the Gulf of Mexico and, of course, a necessary requisition to her commercial preponderance. It will be necessary for our Government to keep a close eye to her proceedings in that quarter.

LATE FROM HAVANA.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22. By the steamship Alabama, Capt. Winslow, arrived yesterday morning in 86 hours from Havana, one of the editors of this paper came passenger, through which medium we are enabled to lay the following important news before our readers.

On the day previous to the sailing of the Alabama, (Monday last) an express arrived at Havana, bringing the melancholy intelligence of another insurrection among the negroes on the South side of the Island, in the immediate vicinity of St. Jago de Cuba. From accounts, the plot appears to have been much more extensive and deeply organized than the outbreak at Cardinas, some five or six weeks ago, and much more desperate and bloody in its execution. A large number of planters, with their overseers and families, were the hapless victims of the infuriated blacks; considerable property was also destroyed.

So important was the intelligence, from its astounding report of the loss of life and property, as well as the extent of the plot of the insurgents, that the Admiral of the Port, Gen. Ulloa, immediately despatched a man-of-war steamer to the scene of riot, and orders were also given for a frigate, two brigs of war, and another steamer to follow with troops, without delay. These vessels were all to sail by Wednesday. Gen. Ulloa going in command of the expedition. By this account from Havana, which we shall look for with anxiety, we may expect to hear more fully the details of this melancholy insurrection.—Pleasant.

DESTRUCTION OF TALLAHASSEE.

The following letter, giving us the melancholy news of the almost total destruction of Tallahassee, we find in this week's New Orleans Tropic. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars.

TALLAHASSEE, Florida, May 25, 1843.

Sir—A conflagration commenced in this place, at about 4 o'clock this evening, and at this present time, (9 o'clock) the greater part of the town is in ruins.

Every business house in the place has been destroyed, and with them the post office. I succeeded in saving the contents of the office, but every thing is in such a state of confusion, that it is impossible to assort the mail, which should leave on to-morrow morning. The fire is now apparently arrested, or rather has exhausted itself by destroying every thing it could reach, and no danger of its spreading further is apprehended.

If suitable accommodations can be obtained, I hope to be able to despatch a mail in the morning.

MILES NASIH, P. M.

CASE OF JOHN L. LEWIS.

This case came on for trial the week before last in Columbus, Georgia, before Judge Cone, and was finally concluded last week, by the acquittal of the accused. The jury was in about twenty-four hours. Great excitement prevailed after the verdict became known. We have since heard that a meeting of the citizens was held after the trial at which resolutions were passed, expressive of the strongest disapprobation of the verdict and one giving Mr. Lewis notice to leave the city, before the end of some particular space of time specified. The report we heard added, that he had agreed to comply with the requisition.—Montgomery Advertiser.

IMAGINATION. That great old writer, Thomas Fuller, relates curious incident, which is truly characteristic, showing how fancy will put life into young limbs, and confirming the old adage that "conceit is as good as a consumption." A gentleman, he says, having led a company of children beyond their usual journey, they began to be weary, and jointly cried to him to carry them—which, because of their multitude, he could not do, but he told them he would provide them with horses to ride on. Then cutting little wands out of the hedge, as nags for them, and larger one for himself, they mounted, and those who could scarcely stand before, now, full of mirth, bounded cheerfully home.

GONE OVER THE FALLS.—On Friday, 19th inst., a man went over the cataract, on the Canadian side of the Niagara. He was driving a pair of horses and backed into the river to get a load of sand somewhere nearly opposite Navy Island, when the current bore off the wagon and horses beyond the control of the driver towards the rapids. A person who witnessed the perilous situation, made an attempt to intercept them, a getting alarmed for his own safety had to change his course and return again. One of the horses extricated himself from the wagon, and swam in safety to the shore, while the driver and his mate were seen to pitch from one rock to another, until they both plunged into the abyss below.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, June 21, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
CALHOUN.
Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Democratic Banner.
"Free trade—low duties—no duties—separation from banks—economy—retrenchment—strict adherence to the Constitution—Victory, in such a cause, will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will be added to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the Liberty and Prosperity of the Country."
—JOHN C. CALHOUN.

To the People of Benton County.

The undersigned, having been appointed a committee for that purpose, do hereby invite the people of Benton County, and particularly the ladies, to partake of a free public dinner to be given by the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity on the fourth day of July next, at Jacksonville; all candidates for Congress in the 7th Congressional District are invited to attend.

JOHN RAMEY, sen.
JAMES BLACK.
LAWRENCE BROCK.
ROBT. ALEXANDER.
A. C. ROBINSON.
ALFRED MOORE.
FIELDING SNOW.
JOHN H. WHITE.
WM. H. ESTILL.
E. T. SMITH.

June 20th 1843.

The duty devolves upon the people of this State at the next election, not only to elect the usual officers, but to vote for or against two amendments to the State Constitution, proposed by the last Legislature, and which, if agreed to by a majority of the people this summer, and ratified by two thirds of each house of the next general assembly, will become a part of our constitution. The first amendment is, to "strike out the word fifty in the tenth section of the fifth article, and insert in lieu thereof, one hundred." The part of that section intended to be amended reads as follows: "Their jurisdiction" (the jurisdiction of Justice of peace) "in civil cases, shall be limited to cases in which the amount in controversy shall not exceed fifty dollars." The proposed amendment will increase their jurisdiction to one hundred dollars. The second amendment strikes out the 12th section of the 5th article, which is in the following words: "Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Courts, and Judges of the Inferior Courts, shall be elected by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly." So as to read: "Chancellors, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Circuit Courts shall be elected by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and Judges of the Inferior Courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of each County." The above are the proposed amendments of the constitution, and we call upon the people to weigh well, the votes they may cast upon these amendments—and to remember that they by that fix fundamental principles of government for successive generations. We warn them against hastily and prematurely formed decision, either for or against the proposed amendments.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were presented with a lengthy and urgent petition for C. J. M. Crook to become a candidate for Representative. Owing to its length and the number of names attached, we are compelled to omit its publication, and substitute for the present, this notice, for the information it contains.

JAMES H. T. SMITH.

Sir—As there exists some misunderstanding in regard to the real original cost, different payments, and remaining balance due by the County of Benton, for the erection of the Court House of said County, we have thought proper to propound the following questions to you, believing you to be the proper person to set this matter in its true light before the people:

- 1st. What did the Court House contract by the contractors amount to?
- 2d. What amounts were allowed for extra services to said contractors?
- 3d. What amount, either in cash or notes, including interest on said notes were presented by the Vendors of the Town lots of Jacksonville to said county?
- 4th. What payments have been made to said contractors (giving dates) from time to time?
- 5th. How much do the people of this County owe now for the Court House, after deducting all payments made thereon, and when is it likely to be paid?—The above questions are respectfully submitted, with the sincere desire of obtaining correct information on those subjects.

MANY CITIZENS
of Alexandria, Va.

Mr. Editor—You will please publish the following extract from Judge Turnley's

"You, fellow citizens are the arbiters to whom I have submitted my claims, and it is for you to form your own conclusions, in your own way, and make an expression of your preference in any manner you see

proper, and at such time as you choose. Should you see proper to attend to your respective occupations, and form, or express no preference between the candidates, until the first Monday of August next at the ballot box, I have, neither the right nor disposition to complain; on the contrary, should you see proper to convene in primary assemblies, in your respective neighborhoods, bars or precincts, appoint delegates to meet at your respective Court Houses, with instructions, and those delegates to appoint others to attend a district convention, with instructions, in this, or any other way give a fair expression of your preference, if for me, I should be proud of the distinction; if against me, I should prove, recalcitrant to my own best interest, and to the interests of the principles I profess to support, were I not admonished by the fairly expressed wishes of the party with whom I profess to act, and did I not act in accordance thereto."

Previous to the sitting of the Raleigh Convention, Judge Turnley thus discoursed as to his intention to submit to that Convention—Why is it that his name is still at the head of your columns as a candidate for Congress. A fair expression of the preference of the Democratic party has been obtained, and that preference was not for Judge Turnley. Will he prove recalcitrant to his own best interests and to the interests of the principles he professes to support by refusing to be admonished by the fairly expressed wishes of the party, with whom he professes to act, and to act in accordance thereto? We hope not—and we venture to express the opinion that it is through some mistake, that his name has not been withdrawn from your columns.

N. Y. Z.

MR. GRANT.

It will be remembered, that at the last Session of the Legislature of this State, a Memorial and joint Resolutions were adopted, asking of Congress the passage of a law authorizing the Register and Receivers of Land Office, to take from the owners on the public lands, entitled to a right of preemption, in payment of their houses, the bills of the Banks of this State and branches, to an amount equal to the remaining instalment of the 2 per cent. fund due to Alabama—which was passed by Congress, and by means of which, many of our industrious Citizens were able to secure a home, who would, owing to the scarcity of specie and high rates of exchange, otherwise have lost it; and altho' the Journals of the house of Representatives show that Mr. Cooper, of Cherokee, was the author and mover of the measure, yet the tongue of detraction, is busy to rob him of that of which he is justly his due and assign the honor to others not entitled. That justice may be done, and a faithful public servant may have his due meed of praise—I hope you will give a place in your paper to the following extracts, taken from two papers, the first a whig paper, published at Tuscaloosa, and edited by a gentleman who I am informed was one of the Reporters in the house of Representatives during the last session, and was an eye witness to all that occurred. The other a democratic paper, published at Summerville, Ala., and edited by Judge Rice, who was himself a member of the last Legislature from Morgan County.

In the Monitor of the 8th of March last, the Editor in speaking of Mr. Cooper, says "he is an off-spring of a poor parent, and much native talents, and pursues his course with a strong hand, and never relinquishes his object until he gains it, or is conquered by a force which it would be useless to resist. In his political skirmishes in the House, he is game to the core; and who can expect a him on subjects that relate to the humbler classes, works hard for victory, or is smothered in the impetuous appeals of the member from Cherokee, to the sympathies of the house in behalf of those, for whose benefit he seeks provisions at their hands. There is no counterbalancing goodness of heart in Mr. Cooper; he has himself known adversity, and he holds a man's arm for those among whom his lot is cast. Towards them he feels as a neighbor; and such was the painful anxiety and disappointment he suffered, when his Resolutions concerning the two per cent. fund to be converted into Alabama money the Land Office in this State, to enable settlers on the public lands to enter their homes in that emergency, had been defeated by an unpopular substitute—that he obtained a reconsideration of the vote, got rid of the substitute, and by a warm and pathetic description of distresses that would follow the poor settlers if they lost their homes, had his resolutions adopted, and the year was the law of the land. This was not the only instance in which he battled for the poor. He was uniformly on their side acting in common profession among members, that we should not have notice Mr. Cooper's efforts for them, did we not have the most perfect confidence in his sincerity."—Equally as commendably is the following Editorial notice taken of Mr. Cooper by Judge Rice, in the Democratic Star of 12th of May last.

A VOTER OF CHEROKEE.

THOS. B. COOPER, ESQ.

Between this gentleman and ourselves there is no political affinity—he belongs to the Whig party in all its length and breadth, and we his antipathies—being, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, King, Benton, Buchanan, Cass, Calhoun, Wright, old Tremann, all or any of them before the great practitioner, H. Clay.—But sheer justice demands at our hands a passing notice of some of the acts and doings of the member from Cherokee—and particularly in reference to the conspicuous part he took in the last Legislature, to procure the passage of Joint Resolutions, to enable the settlers on public lands to secure their homes.

At an early day in last session, he entered upon this interesting question, with a zeal as commendable and praiseworthy, as the object was desirable and necessary, for, not only his immediate constituents; but a very large and respectable portion of

enterprising and industrious yeomanry of the new counties in the Cherokee purchase. We hesitate not to say that by reason of the untiring efforts of Hon. Thos. B. Cooper, mainly if not entirely, and the success of this measure. In this declaration, we would by no means overlook the laudable zeal of Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Winton, Mr. Lankford, and other gentlemen from the adjacent counties. Yet we think the meed of praise is due to this gentleman more than all. We voted for this measure ourselves, although our constituents were not interested in it. The justice and reasonableness of the measure addressed itself to our judgment, and the ardent solicitude of this gentleman, (T. B. Cooper,) who portrayed in such patriotic and glowing colors the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, the dangers of his "Cracked healed boys" being driven out of house and home, enlisted our feelings to such a degree that we almost thought ourselves translated to the Cherokee country, feeling a deep devotion for the success of the measure. The tongue of detraction and slander has been busy, as we are told to file from Mr. Cooper, that well earned fame, which he acquired, in his bold and indefatigable exertions to effectuate this benevolent and never to be too much applauded project. It is true, that upon the first introduction of this measure into the House of Representatives, it met with formidable opposition, from many quarters, enough to have deterred in most of men from urging it further. But this gentleman was not to be driven from his noble purpose. He reminded us of what Hudibras said of the bear, i. e. Fighting, fell, and falling fought, and when he was down, for seemed to be down] still beat about. With such zeal and perseverance, the people's rights will not suffer. We can but congratulate the Democracy of Cherokee county, that when, in their liberality, they elected a Whig to represent them, that trust has not been betrayed, we speak more expressly as to the case under consideration. They know best whether he ought to be re-elected. With his promptitude and devotion to the duties of the house, we should have no hesitancy in supporting him, particularly if he were one of us—a Democrat.

To the Editor of the Republican.

Through your paper, I desire to call the particular attention of the editor of the Flag of the Union, to the following extract from the Franklin (Penn) Gazette, as evidence of what the friends of Mr. Calhoun mean by a convention fairly constituted.

"We prefer the spring of 1841, to the present year, as the time for the holding of the Convention."

Another thing to be settled is, how shall the convention be constituted? The answer shall be—upon the most popular basis. To carry out this principle, the delegates should be chosen, not by a large State Convention, managed and controlled by a few interested leaders, but by the people of the several Congressional districts choosing its own delegate, who shall cast a distinct vote for his constituents. To this there can be no objection, if the object is to have the people fairly represented, as it must be concluded that it is the mode best calculated to gather the popular sentiment. We have a suspicion that those who would oppose this organization, place more reliance upon the intrigue and management of a few leaders, than upon the voluntary and hearty action of the popular masses. It shows a distrust of the people which we do not like. It is anti-democratic, and should and will be disavowed by a patriotic and enlightened party."

As connected with this subject, I would ask the editor of the Flag, whether a general convention either whig or Democratic, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President has ever yet been held, that was so constituted, as fairly to express the will of a majority of the party, when the names of more than one individual was before it? I am quite sure there has not.—These conventions have heretofore, been composed of a mass of delegates, from each State, appointed in almost as many different ways as there are States in the Union. Some have been appointed by state conventions for the most part, gathered up by County leaders, without the knowledge of, perhaps one tenth part of the people of the County. Others have been appointed by County meetings, held by the more active friends of one candidate only.—And, in some instances, individuals, in attendance merely as spectators, have been invited by the convention to take seats in it as Representatives of States, having no real attendance, by which they have been enabled, so far as the nomination is concerned, to turn the scale on the side of their favorite candidate, without either knowing or caring what was the will of the party in their respective States.

Now, I would ask the editor of the Flag, with all his liberality and prejudice towards Mr. Calhoun, if a convention thus constituted will likely express, with even an approximation to certainty, the will of a majority of the Democratic party of the Union? Nay we go farther, and ask if the friends of either candidate would be willing to submit his claims to such a convention? I have been induced to make these remarks because the editor of the Flag appears not to comprehend what is meant by a convention fairly constituted, and because I sincerely believe that a convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, would be a fair one, unless organized on the principles set forth in the above extract. But, it may be, that the editor of the Flag would prefer that the claims of his favorite should be submitted to a convention such as I have described them heretofore to have been. If so he is welcome to all the advantage his favorite can gain from it. FAIR PLAY.

We learn from the Federal Union of the 13th inst., that the bills of the Central Bank, are going in Augusta and Savannah from 13 to 15 per cent. discount; an Millidgeville, 6 to 12—sales small, and that large amounts are still sought for, at 14 1/2 to 15.—Route Sentinel.

Vicksburg, June 8.

A GREAT MAN FALLEN! THE PEOPLES CHAMPION DEAD!! DR. JAMES HAGAN IS NO MORE!!! It becomes our painful duty to announce the cold blooded Assassination of the Proprietor of this Journal yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock P. M., at the hands of D. W. Adams son of Judge Geo. Adams of Jack o'. Dr. Hagan, as was his wont, was returning from his boarding house to this office after dinner, when the individual named above, walked up behind him, and struck Dr. Hagan over the head with a cane; a scuffle ensued, which brought both parties to the ground, Dr. Hagan being on top. While in this position Adams pulled out a short barreled Pistol, bringing the muzzle round to the back of the neck of the deceased. The ball struck the spine and passed up into the posterior part of the head causing instant death.

Dr. Hagan was unarmed and no one near him to render any assistance. The corpse was carried to the residence of James B. Hayes, where an inquest was holden on the body.

Adams, after an examination before the magistrate, was admitted to bail in the sum of six thousand dollars and securities for the same amount. Overwhelmed with grief and consternation at this most diabolical deed, we can only present the above facts in relation to this melancholy event. A more particular account will be furnished in a few days, the funeral of Dr. Hagan will take place this day at 4 o'clock. P. M. from the residence of Mr. James B. Hayes on Jackson street. A funeral address will also be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Woods at the Grave.—Sentinel.

MR. GRANT.

With pleasure I commit to you for publication, a very brief detail of the examination commenced on Thursday the 15th inst. at the Village of Alexandria, under the superintendence and professorship of Mr. Tenney and Miss Ligon—(having an elaborate classification.) At the hour of 10 o'clock, we were comfortably seated in the Methodist Church, where an exhibition was to be made of the progress of each student in the various branches of science. The chapel was adorned with all the native beauties that enrich Florida's Vocabulary, and decorate the ocean of flowers—blended with these, were numberless bowries, sweetly cheering, brightly looking and truly regaling to the senses making heaven of earth, while exclaiming man to a paradisaical state for the time being. The pleasing drama opened with the glad, the animating sounds of song and music, which were seasonably interspersed through the day—constantly presenting a delightful scene to the eye, and enrapturing to the contemplative mind—causing the languishing hopes of many youths to rise high in the scale of expectation, as the fairer portion of the assemblage, with manifestations of pleasure and demonstrations of approval, dispelled their gloomy apprehensions, while the decaying eyes of kind and venerable parents, gathered youthful vigor and beamed upon their respective and distinct charges with consoling lustre, and evident satisfaction, at the high proficiency they evinced in their general studies—exhibiting marks of genius and genius of intellect, truly flattering to the student and worthy to be cultivated and fostered by discreet and efficient tutors. The classes from the major to the Junior, embracing the usual catalogue of sciences and mathematics, acquired themselves with distinction, and severally showed their thorough understanding in each separate branch or division, and the audience was particularly interested with the manner and system of instruction, and its disciplining the minds of the pupils, altho' the method of teaching, a complete innovation upon the ancient, grotesque, and ordinary method of teaching a learning scholar; yet it is in my conception, incomparably superior for the mind must be interested, when confined to the frequently monotonous pursuit of knowledge, or the memory will never retain. Experience has fully demonstrated this fact—consequently practical means, and such as afford hourly optical and mental illustrations, in conjunction with an easy application of every thing that the mind has been perusing over throughout the tedious,irksome and set hours of mental labor should be resorted to and adopted. This system is constantly furnishing the student with palatable nutriment, by alleviating the dull incubus ever oppressing the reflecting faculties, and resolving each division and subdivision of science into primitive principles, the only course by which the mind can be properly trained and enabled to grasp, comprehend, simplify, and analyze any subject that may interest it. The Oral class, consisting of a number of small children, clearly demonstrated their truth, in the proficiency and scholarship displayed by them, during a lengthy and critical examination—presenting to the parent an intellectual feast—to the curious spectator a prodigy. I could scarce suppress, Oh parent, Do not blast the springing hopes That the kind heart has placed in their souls. All things went off handsomely, forming a proud and interesting day for the members of that community, and certainly awakened in the bosom of each father the generous sentiment, the firm resolve to make a full sacrifice of pecuniary interest for the benefit of his children, the good of society, and the promotion of literature; and while assuring the worthy Teachers that the most sanguine expectations of the large, the intelligent, and attentive audience, were more than realized—their qualifications and merits were discovered and highly appreciated, and drew from all, expression of universal satisfaction. And I fondly hope, the good and benevolent citizens of the neighborhood and village will not longer remain inactive to their interest, but go forward with boldness and zeal, all co-operating and contributing, for the purpose of erecting an Academy. The necessity is great, the result will be far greater and the means for a speedy consummation of this work amply abundant. The village and vicinity com-

bines too much intelligence, wealth, liberality and local pride, to permit this important matter to be further neglected, or to suffer in future a destitution in this respect, while almost every other community has discharged its duty and is extending to the Teachers and children the comfort, this high and necessary facility.

ALPHA.

June 10, 1843.

There will be an Examination of the Students of the JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, commencing on Thursday the 29th of June & continuing for two days. Patrons & the public generally are respectfully invited to be present. N. B. The second session will commence after a vacation of two weeks.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. M. J. TURNLEY, as a candidate for representative to Congress from this District, composed of the counties of Cherokee, Benton, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa and Chambers.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD E. SAWRIE, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce M. M. HOUSTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce M. SPARTAN ALLEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES LEE as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. B. CAMPBELL, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES W. STATHAM, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce HIRSH LITTLE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax-Collector of Benton County.

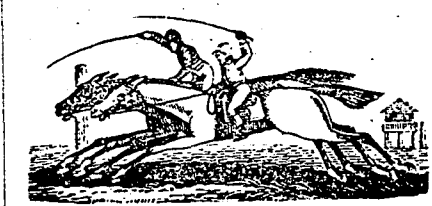
We are authorized to announce JOHN POSTER, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce M. MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. B. MARTIN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM RAMEY, as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN G. LANTZ as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.



MR. GRANT.

You will please say in your paper, that the race which was to have been run over the Jacksonville Course on the 4th of July next, between Bracklesby and Van Buren, will be run on the 5th of July, at 11 o'clock.

Black Prince

WILL remain at Col. Pope's during the summer months, and be allowed to serve mares at \$12 50. J. CLARK. June 21, 1843.

The State of Alabama,
DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP, and p.sted, by Lewis R. Collins, at Botsville, one brown mare, about thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near shoulder with the letter X, supposed to be about twelve years old—appraised to thirty five dollars before J. G. Winston, J. P.

TEST: A. W. MAJORS, C. K., June 14th 1843.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Special Term, June 20th, 1843.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Administrator of the estate of Dunlap Scott, dec'd, having filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for three successive weeks, requiring all persons interested in said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 11th day of August next, to show cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator as filed.

M. M. HOUSTON, C. K.

June 21, 1843.

Masonic Notice.

The anniversary of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated on the 24th inst. by Jefferson Lodge, No 51, in the Town of Cedar Bluff, Ala. An Oration will be delivered on the occasion. All transient Brethren, and Brethren of the Hiram Lodge, are invited to participate in the celebration. JAMES T. SAWRIE, Secy. June 12th, 1843.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, a negro boy who calls his name S. A. M. He is about 22 years old, black complexion, five feet or six inches high, and stout built, several scars on his breast. He says belongs to John Cunningham, of Greensborough, Green County, Georgia. The owner of the boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor. June 9, 1843.—St.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans Court, June 12th, 1843.

ABSA. COM TAYLOR, Administrator of the Estate of John F. Taylor, deceased, having filed his accounts and Vouchers for final settlement of the Estate of said Deceased.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for six weeks, notifying the distributees, creditors, and all those interested in said Estate, that a final settlement will be made of said Estate, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the fourth day of August next, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator as filed, unless objected to.

M. M. HOUSTON, C. K.

June 14, 1843.—Gt.

Sheriff sale.

BY virtue of three fl. fas. 1 from the C'ty. & 2 cir. court of Benton county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July next, the west half of the South west q. of Sec. 5, Township 13, Range 10, in the Coosa land District—levied on as the property of Cornelius box to satisfy said fl. fas, one in favor of E. L. Woodward, one in favor of Jacob No. land and one in favor of G. W. Wells.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff.

May 31, 1843.—St.—\$3.

COTTON!!

THE ROSWELL MANUFACTURING Co. of Cobb Co. Ga. is always paying the Madison prices, i. e. say one half cent per lb. less than the Augusta prices for Cotton payable in Goods at cash prices.

We have always on hand a supply of Cotton Yarn, inferior, White and Nankeen. Also Osnaburghs, 4 to 8 wide. Coarse Shirtings & Sheetings; Negro Linseys, Nankeen, Plain and Striped, coarse and fine. Plough lines; Bed Cords and Cotton Bagging.

WOOL CARDING done in superior style.

B. KING, Agt.

Lebanon P. O. Ga. Apl. 1843.—3 m.

State of Alabama,
St. Clair County.

1843.

JOHN VANDEGRIFT, the Administrator of the Estate of Henry Bolton, deceased this day came into Court and reports himself ready for final Settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to show cause if any they have why final settlement should not then be made.

Copy Test,

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, C. K.

County Court.

May 31, 1843.—St.—\$6.

WM. B. MARTIN,

AND

LEMUEL J. STANDEFER,

WILL practice Law together in all of the Courts of Cherokee and De Kalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge will receive strict attention.

11.

State of Alabama,
St. Clair County.

Special Orphans' Court 17th, May, 1843.

WHEREAS Nancy Lovell, the Administratrix of the Estate of George W. Lovell, deceased, having filed her petition praying an order of sale for the following real Estate, (to-wit:) the South East 1/4 of Section 35, Township 15, Range 2, and East 1/4 of South East 1/4 of Section 35, Township 15, Range 2, East in the Tuscaloosa Land District.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the said real Estate to be and appear before the Judge of the County Court at an Orphans' Court to be holden at the place of holding the same on the first Monday in July next, then and there to show cause if any they have why the sale of said real Estate should not then be ordered.

Copy Test,

JOSHUA W. HOOPER, C. K.

County Court.

May 31, 1843.—Gt.—\$7.

Blanks

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Thomas R. Williams, a sorrel horse, supposed to be eight years old, fifteen hands high, white mane in part, blaze in his forehead, no other marks or brands; appraised to \$40.

Copy—Test,

JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.

June 7, 1843.—St.

MACHINE POETRY.

Give a turn, there, Ebenezer.
Happy is the man who wins and wears
What always lasts and never tears—
Pour some oil on that screw in
ner. There? Now for it.
Plunged in a gulf of dark despair,
Without a flannel shirt to wear—
Tut! tut! Eb! that won't do—try it again.
My home is on the rolling deep;
I spend my time in feedin' sheep;
And when the waves on high are runnin',
I takes my pouch and goes a gunnin'.
Shoots great ducks in deep snake holes,
And drinks gin sling from two quart bowls;
Oh hold up—that fellow lies like a trooper,
Turn again Eb!
The lightning roared, the thunder flash'd,
And granny's tea-pot went to snah—
The rain it whistled, and the wind it
poured,
And daddy laid down in the corner
About 9 o'clock and snored!
Thunder and Mars! Put up the confounded
thing it won't get right to-night,

HOPE AND MEMORY.

A little babe lay in the cradle, and Hope
came and kissed it.—When its nurse gave
it a cake, Hope promised another to-mor-
row; and when its young sister brought a
flower, over which it clapped its wing and
crowed, Hope told of brighter ones which it
would gather for itself.
The babe grew to a child, and another
friend came and kissed it. Her name was
Memory. She said, "Look behind thee,
and tell me what thou seest." The child
answered, "I see a little book." And Mem-
ory said, "I will teach thee to get honey
from the book, that will be sweet to thee
when thou art old."
The child became a youth. Once when
he went to his bed, Hope and Memory
stood by the pillow. Hope sang a melo-
dious song and said, "Follow me, and every
morning thou shalt wake with a smile, as
sweet as the pretty lay I sung thee."
But Memory said, "Hope, is there any
need that we should contend?" He shall
be mine as well as thine; and we shall be
to him as sisters all his life long."
So he kissed Hope and Memory, as he
was beloved of them both. While he slept
peacefully, they sat silently by his side,
weaving rainbow tissues into dreams.
When he awoke, they came with the lark,
to bid good morning, and he gave a hand to
each.
He became a man. Every day Hope
guided him to his labor, and every night
he supped with Memory at the table of
knowledge.
But at length Age, found him, and
his temples grew grey. To his eye the
seems altered. Memory sat by his
side, and said, "I am old and tried friend,
but I have something that I en-
trusted to thee?"
And she answered, "I fear so: for the look
of my casket is worn. Sometimes I am
weary and sleepy, and thou purloins my
key. But the gems that thou didst give me
when life was new—I can account for all
—see how bright they are!"
While they thus sadly conversed, Hope
put forth a wing that she had worn, folded
under her garment, and tried its strength in
a heavenward flight.
The old man laid down to die, and when
the soul went forth from the body, the an-
gels took it and Memory walked with it
through the open gate of Heaven. But
Hope lay down at the threshold, and gently
expired as a rose with out her last odors.
Her parting sigh was like the music of
a seraph's harp. She breathed it into a glo-
rious form, and said—
"Immortal happiness! I bring thee a
soul that I have led through the world.
It is now time that Jesus hath redeemed it."
Mrs. Sigourney.

LONGEVITY.—La Señora Maria de la
Cruz Carvallo was born at San Rafael de
las Gándas, Canton of Guanare, province of
Barinas, in Venezuela. She was born in
the year 1699, was confirmed by the Arch-
bishop Randon at the age of 16, she has
never been married, nor never had a child.
Her hair turned entirely gray, and at the
age of 133 returned to its original color,
black, commencing at the back of the fore-
head but it is now turning gray again.
She lost her sight entirely at the age of 118,
and recovered it naturally at the age of
138, in such a manner that she can thread
a common needle; she is at present a little
deaf. Her principal occupation is spin-
ning and sewing. Up to the 31st of Jan-
uary, 1843, she was still alive.—From El
Venezolano, Caracas April 26, 1843.

TRUE POLITENESS.

It is remarked by some writer, that "ex-
cess of ceremony shows a want of good
breeding." This is true. Nothing is more
troublesome than overdone politeness. A
truly well-bred man makes every person
around him feel at home; he does not throw
civilities around him with a shovel, nor toss
compliments in a bundle, as he would hay
with a pitchfork. There is no evil under
the sun more intolerable than ultra polite-
ness.
You may know a well-bred man any-
where, at home or abroad. He makes no
 fuss, never attempts to show off, finds no
 fault. The dinner, if it does not exactly
 please him, he does not grumble about it;
 but your pretender, who dines poorly at
 home, swells up in pompous fault-finding
 when he gets abroad. The truth is that
 the man who is well esteemed at home, is
 in position in society, and
 off; but the fellow who
 vanity and preten-
 sive charac-
 ter is a kind of travel-
 ley

Correspondence of the N. Y. Eve. Post.

St. Augustine, April 24th, 1843.
You cannot be in St. Augustine a day
without hearing some of its inhabitants
speak of its agreeable climate. During
the sixteen days of residence here, the
weather has certainly been as delightful as
I could imagine. We have the tempera-
ture of early June, as June is known in
New York. The mornings are sometimes
a little sultry; but after two or three hours,
a fresh breeze comes in from the sea, sweep-
ing through the broad piazzas, and breath-
ing in at the windows. At this season, it
comes laden with the fragrance of the flow-
ers of the pride of India, and sometimes of
the orange tree, and sometimes brings the
scent of roses, now in full bloom. The
nights are gratefully cool; and I have been
told, by a person who has lived here many
years, that there are very few nights in the
summer when you can sleep without a
blanket.

An acquaintance of mine—an invalid,
who has tried various climates, and has
kept up a kind of running fight with death
for many years, retreating from country to
country, as he pursued—declares to me that
the winter climate of St. Augustine is to be
preferred to that of any part of Europe,
even that of Sicily, and that it is better than
the climate of the West Indies. He finds
it genial and equable, at the same time that
it is not oppressive. The summer heats are
prevented from being intense by the sea-
breeze, of which I have spoken. I have
looked over the work of Dr. Forry on the
climate of the United States, and have been
surprised to see the uniformity of climate
which he ascribes to Key West. As ap-
pears by the observations he has collected,
the seasons at that place glide into each other
by the softest gradations, and the heat
never, even in midsummer, reaches that ex-
treme which is felt in higher latitudes of
the American continent. The climate of
Florida is, in fact, an insular climate; the
Atlantic on the east; and the gulf of
Mexico on the west, temper the airs that
blow over it, making them cooler in summer
and warmer in winter. I do not wonder,
therefore, that it is so much the resort of in-
valids; it would be more so, if the softness
of its atmosphere and the beauty and serenity
of its seasons were generally known.
Nor should it be supposed that accommoda-
tions for persons in delicate health are want-
ing; they are, in fact, becoming better with
every year, as the demand for them in-
creases. Among the acquaintances whom
I have made here, I remember many, who
having come hither for the benefit of their
health, are detained for life by the amenity
of the climate. "It seems to me," said an
intelligent gentleman of this class the other
day, "as if I could not exist out of Florida.
When I go to the North, I feel most sensibly
the severe extremes of the weather; the cli-
mate of Charleston itself appears harsh to
me."

Here at St. Augustine we have occasional
frosts in the winter; but at Tampa Bay, on
the western shore of the peninsula, no far-
ther from this place than from New York
to Albany, the dew is never congealed on
the grass, nor is a snow-flake ever seen float-
ing in the air. Those who have passed the
winter in that place, speak with a kind of
rapture of the benignity of the climate. In
that country grow the cocoa and the banana
and other productions of the West Indies.
Persons who have explored Florida to the
south of this during the past winter, speak
of having refreshed themselves with melons
in January, growing where they had been
self-sown, and of having seen the sugar-cane
where it had been planted by the Indians,
towering untoppled, almost to the height of
the forest trees.

I must tell you, however, what was said to
me by a person who had passed a con-
siderable time in Florida, and had journeyed,
as he told, in the southern as well as the
northern part of the peninsula. "That the
climate is mild and agreeable," said he, "I
admit, but the annoyance to which you are
exposed from insects; counterbalances all
the enjoyment of the climate. You are bit-
ten by mosquitoes and gallinippers, driven
mad by clouds of sand-flies, and stung by
scorpions and centipedes. It is not safe to
go to bed in Southern Florida without look-
ing between the sheets, to see if there be not
a scorpion waiting to lie your bed fellow;
nor to put on a garment that has been hang-
ing up in your room, without turning it
wrong side out, to see if a scorpion has not
found a lodging in it." I have not, however,
been incommoded at St. Augustine with these
varmints, as they call them at the South.
Only the sand-flies, a small black midge,
I have sometimes found a little importunate
when walking out in a very calm even-
ing.

Of the salubrity of East Florida I must
speak less positively, although it is certain
that in St. Augustine emigrants from the
north enjoy good health. The owners of
the plantations in the neighborhood prefer
to pass the hot season in this city, not car-
ing to trust their constitutions to the ex-
periment of a residence in the country. Of
course they are settled on the richest soils;
and these are the least healthy. The pine-
barrens are safer; when not interspersed
marshes, the sandy lands that bear the pine
are esteemed healthy all over the South.
Yet there are plantations on the St. Johns
where emigrants from the North reside
throughout the year. The opinion seems
everywhere to prevail—and I believe there
is good reason for it—that Florida, notwith-
standing its low and level surface, is much
more healthy than the low country of South
Carolina and Georgia.

The other day I went out with a friend to
a sugar plantation in the neighborhood of
St. Augustine. As we rode into the en-
closure, we breathed the fragrance of young
orange trees in flower, the glossy leaves of
which, green at all seasons, were trem-
bling in the wind. A troop of negro chil-
dren were at play at a little distance from
the cabin, and one of them ran along with
us to show us a grove of sour oranges which
we were looking for. He pointed us to a
copse in the middle of a field, to which we
proceeded. The trees, which were of a

considerable size, were full of flowers,
and the golden fruit was thick on the
branches, and lay scattered on the ground below.
I gathered a few of the oranges, and found
them almost acid as the lemon. We stop-
ped to look at the buildings in which the sug-
ar was manufactured. In one of them
was a mill, where the cane was crushed
with iron rollers; in another stood the huge
candlrons, one after another, in which the
juice was boiled down to the proper con-
sistence; in another were barrels of sugar,
of sirup—a favorite article of consumption
in this city—of molasses, and a kind of spir-
its resembling Jamaica rum, distilled from
the refuse of the molasses. The proprie-
tor was absent; but three negroes—well
clad young men, of a very respectable and
intelligent physiognomy, one of whom was
a distiller—were occupied about the build-
ings, and showed them to us. Near by, in
the open air, lay a pile of sugar cane, of the
riband variety, stripped with red and white,
which had been plucked up by the roots,
and reserved for planting. The negroes of
St. Augustine are a good-looking specimen
of the race, and have the appearance of be-
ing very well treated. You rarely see a
negro in ragged clothing; and the colored
children, though slaves, are often dressed
with neatness. In the colored people
whom I saw in the Catholic church, I re-
marked a more agreeable, open, and gen-
tle physiognomy than I have been accus-
tomed to see in that class. The Spanish race
blends more kindly with the African than
does the English, and produces handsome
men and women.

I have been to see the quarries of coquina
or shell-rock, on the island of St. Anastasia,
which lies between St. Augustine and the
main ocean. We landed on the island,
and after a walk of some distance on a sand-
road through the thick shrubs, we arrived
at some huts built of a frame-work of poles,
thatched with the radiated leaves of the
dwarf palmetto, which had a very pictur-
esque appearance. Here we found a little
circular hollow in the earth, the place of an
old excavation, now shaded with red cedars,
and the palmetto royal, bristling with
long pointed leaves, which bent over and
embowered it; and at the bottom was a
spring within a square cubit of stone, where
we refreshed ourselves with a draught of
cold water. The quarries were at a little
distance from this. The rock lies in the
ridges, a little below the surface, forming
a stratum of no great depth. The blocks
are cut out with crow-bars thrust into the
rock. It is of a delicate cream color, and
is composed of fine shells and fragments of
shells, apparently cemented by the fresh
water percolating through them, and deposit-
ing calcareous matter brought from the
shells above. Whenever there is any
mixture of sand with the shells rock is not
formed.

Of this material the old fort of St. Mark
and the greater part of the city are built.
It is said to become harder when exposed
to the air and rain, and to disintegrate
when frequently moistened with sea-water.
Large blocks were lying on the shore, ready
to be conveyed to the fort, which an-
nounces repairs. It is some consolation to
know that this fine old work will undergo
as little change in the original plan as is
consistent with the modern improvements
in fortifications. Lieutenant Benham, who
has charge of the repairs, has strong anti-
quarian tastes, and will preserve as much
possible of its original aspect. It must lose
its battlements, however—its fine mural
crown. Battlements are now obsolete, ex-
cept when they are of no use, as on the
roofs of churches and Gothic cottages.

In another part of the same island
which we visited afterwards, is a dwelling
house situated amid orange groves. Closely
planted rows of the orange, the native
tree of the country, intersect and shel-
ter orchards of the sweet orange, the lemon
and the lime. The trees were all young,
having been planted since the great frost of
1835; and many of them bear marks of
the ravages of the gale of last October,
which stripped them of their leaves.

"Come this way," said a friend who ac-
companied me. He forced a passage
through a tall hedge of the sour orange, and
we found ourselves in a little fragrant en-
closure, in the midst of which was a tomb
formed of the artificial stone of which I
have hitherto spoken. It was the resting
place of the former proprietor, who sleeps in
this little circle of perpetual verdure. It
bore no inscription. Not far from this spot
I was shown the root of an ancient palm
tree, the species that produced the date,
which formerly towered over the island,
and served as a sea-mark to vessels ap-
proaching the shore. Some of the accounts
of St. Augustine speak of dates as among
its fruits, but I believe that only the male
tree of the date-palm has been introduced
into this country.

On our return to the city, in crossing the
Matanzas sound (so named, probably, from
some sanguinary battle with the aborigines
on its shores), we passed two Minorcans
on a boat taking home fuel from the island.
These people are a mild, harmless race, of
civil manners and abstemious habits. Min-
orcan with them are many Greek families,
with names that denote their origin—such
as Geopoli, Cereopoli, &c.—and with a
cast of features equally expressive of their
descent. The Minorcan language, the dia-
lect of Mahon, (el Mahones, as they call it),
is spoken by more than half of the inhabi-
tants who remained here when the country
was ceded to the United States, and all of
them, I believe, speak Spanish, besides.
Their children, however, are growing up
in disuse of these languages, and in an-
other generation the last traces of the
majestic speech of Castile will have been
effaced from a country which the Span-
iards held for more than two hundred years
ago.

Some old customs which the Minorcans
brought with them from their native coun-
try, are still kept up. On the evening
before Easter Sunday, about 11 o'clock
I heard the sound of a serenade in the
streets. Going out, I found a party of
young men, with instruments of music,

grouped about the window of one of the
dwellings, singing a hymn, in honor of the
Virgin, in the Minorcan dialect. They be-
gan, as I was told, with tapping on the shut-
ters. An answering knock within had told
that their visit was welcome, and they
immediately began the serenade. If no re-
ply had been heard, they would have pass-
ed on to another dwelling.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—A curious fact ap-
pears in the "Occident," translated for that
work from a French publication:
"Widowed mother of the wealthy bank-
ers Rothschild, while her sons inhabit pal-
aces in London, Paris, Vienna, Naples and
Frankfort, still resides in the small house
in the Jewish quarter of Frankfurt [on the
Main] in which her husband lived and died.
Upon his death, she declared that she would
only leave for the tomb the modest dwelling
that had served to cradle this name, this
fortune and these children. The house is so
remarkable for neatness that it forces the
attention of the stranger. It unfolds a tra-
dit of the Hebrews as old as the affection
and respects of the wives of the Patriarchs
for their lords."

NEW DISCOVERIES.—Mr. Cochran has
discovered a place on Gen. Echols' mine in
this country which is said by some to ex-
ceed in richness the far famed Calhoun
mine. We have seen some of the speci-
mens which ought to satisfy the most au-
thoritative student, and we are informed that
these we had the pleasure of looking at,
were not to be compared in richness to some
that have been taken out of the mine. This
mine is in a hill, about three miles and a
half from this place.

Messrs. Griffin & W. J. Milner, both
from Pike county, have discovered a vein in
sight of this place, which is said to equal in
richness any vein heretofore discovered in
Georgia. When the rich vein was discov-
ered on Mr. Calhoun's mine, it was said to be
the richest gold mine in the world. And we
believe that history gives no ac-
count of its equal. But the enterprise of
our citizens has discovered two veins equally
rich in less than a year. We do not hesi-
tate to say, that the energy and enterprise
of our citizens, will equal that of any place
in the world. And we believe that our
golden country compares the enterprising
and energetic, as well as any place on the
globe. We have long wished for, and
much needed the aid of a few scientific
men, but if science refuse her aid the prac-
tical miner, must and will by his labor, de-
velop the resources of our country. Which
in all probability, is without a parallel.
Dahlonega Times.

GOLD, GOLD!—The gold mines lately
discovered in Haywood and Macon coun-
ties are likely to prove the richest yet discov-
ered in the State. Some of them, we under-
stand, yield from three to five dollars worth
per diem to each hand employed. This is
the "hotter currency," and it seems our
Haywood and Macon friends are about to
line their pockets quite handsomely with it.
Asheville (N. C.) Messenger.

SAN LOSS OF LIFE.—The Detroit Adver-
tiser publishes a letter from Cass, Minn.,
of the 29th inst., dated at St. Joseph,
April 31, stating that a report had just
reached the place that the ship Erie was
capsized on the night of the 27th instant,
near Michigan city. She was loaded with
pork, corn, beans, and flour, with six per-
sons on board, all of whom are supposed to
be lost. The main hatch and part of the
fourth were filled on shore near Michi-
gan city. This is a sad loss. The crew
were nearly young men, and but little ac-
quainted with sailing.

The writer adds, that the south end of
Lake Michigan was then free from ice.
THOS. A. WALKER & WM. L. CAIN
WILL practice Law together in all the
Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb coun-
ties, Ala. All business confided will receive
prompt attention. Dec. 3, 1842.

TYPE at reduced Prices.
LARGE BRUCE & CO., Type found-
ries, at No. 13 Chamber Street, near
the Post Office, New York, have on hand an
unusually large stock of their well known Printing
Types, Galleys, Borders, Rules, &c., of the
best metal, cast in original matrices, and very
accurately finished, all of which they have de-
termined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
For approved paper at 6 months, or at 6 per
cent. less for cash. Wood Type, Printing Ink,
Presses, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, Composing
Sticks, Galleys, and other printing materials,
furnished with promptitude and at the lowest
prices.

Printers of newspapers who publish this adver-
tisement with this notice, three times, before the
1st of June, 1843, and send one of the papers to
the Foundry, will be entitled to payment of
their bill on having four times the amount of it.
April 19, 1843.

Arbacochee Hotel.
A. N. & J. C. BAIRD have taken
possession of the Tavern house formerly
occupied by Mordca Brown. They present their respects to the citizens
of Arbacochee and the public generally, and
inform them that they will be thankful for
the patronage of all who choose to call on
them. They will endeavor that their house
shall be recommended by its merits.
A. N. & J. C. BAIRD.
April 12, 1843.—4t.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted
by John Honeycutt, a
cream colored mare Mule,
7 or 8 years old, 14 hands
high, with a dark stripe across
the shoulder—appraised at fifty dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
June 12th, 1843.

Coppersmith.
B. M. STAY
HAS commenced, and
will carry on the Copper
and Tin Business in
all its branches, in Jack-
sonville, Ala., North of
the Public square, East
side of Main street, where
he will keep constantly
on hand

SCILLS
of various sizes and descriptions,
Sheet iron Stove pipes, Tin guttering and
spouting for houses made to order.
Orders left with Wm and Thos STAN-
TON, Summerville, Chattooga County, Ga.,
will be promptly attended to. He will have
on hand at all times a variety of SCILLS
for sale. (Old Copper received in payment
for work done.)
November 9, 1842.—6m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
TAKEN up by Thomas R. Williams, a
sorrel horse, supposed to be eight years
old, fifteen hands high, white mane in part,
blaze in his forehead, no other marks or
brands; appraised at \$40.
Copy—Test,
JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk.
June 7, 1843.—3t.

William H. Underwood,
AND
Samuel S. Hinton,
HAVE associated themselves in the prac-
tice of the Law, and will attend the
Courts of Floyd, Walker, Chattooga, Cass,
Lumpkin and Cherokee counties in Georgia,
St. Clair, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee,
Benton, Talladega and the Supreme court
in the State of Alabama. All business en-
trusted to them in any of the above courts
will meet with punctual attention.
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee county, Ala.—
March 22, 1843.—6t.

R. G. EARLE & W. W. McLESTER
HAVE associated themselves in the prac-
tice of the Law, at Jacksonville, Ala.
and will practice in the Courts of the 9th
Judicial circuit, and the U. S. District court
at Huntsville.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
TAKEN up by John R. Davis, two horses
about six years old, some white spots on her
back, blaze face, shod before, 14 1/2 hands
high, appraised to thirty dollars; also a
clay bank colt, about 5 years old, white
sweep on the nose, black main and tail, about
13 hands high, appraised to fifteen dollars
before W. McLeath, Esq.
JOHN S. WILSON CLK.
Copy—test,
May 13, 1843.

State of Alabama,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
Orphans' Court, Regular Term, 1st May,
1843.

MOSES DEAN the Administrators of
the Estate of Hiram Coleman de-
ceased, this day came into Court and re-
ported himself duly for final settlement of
said Estate.
It is ordered by the Court that publica-
tion be made in the Jacksonville Repub-
lican, requiring the creditors of said Estate, to be
the final settlement of said Estate, to be
held in the Town of Ashville on the third
Monday in June next then and there to
show cause if any they have why final set-
tlement should not then be made.

Test:
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 10, 1843.—6t.—37.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned respectfully in-
forms his friends and the public
in general, that he still continues to
keep a
HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT
in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala.
at the same stand, on the N.E. corner of the
public square, where he expects to remain
permanently—and feels confident from past
experience, that he will be able to give satis-
faction to all who may favor him with a call.
AARON HAYNES.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
NOTICE is hereby given that we the
undersigned have been appointed by
the Hon. E. T. Smith Judge of the Or-
phans' Court of said County, Commissioners
to audit the claims against the estate
of Wiley B. Hollingsworth deceased which
has been duly declared insolvent. And
creditors are allowed until the 1st Monday
in September to present and prove their
claims. On the last Friday in August we
will attend especially to the auditing said
claims, and on that day the creditors are re-
quested to present them.
A. J. WALKER
W. H. ESTILL,
Commissioners.
Jacksonville, February 15th, 1843.

Samuel P. Rice,
AND
Thomas B. Clark,
HAVE formed a partnership in the prac-
tice of Law, under the firm name of
RICE & CLARKE.
They will attend the Circuit, County
and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial
Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the
State.

They will also attend the District Court
of the United States at Huntsville, for the
purpose of perfecting all cases under the
BANKRUPT LAW, which may be com-
mitted to their care. The engagement
of either one of the partners, in any busi-
ness, will secure the services of both.
Office of RICE at Jacksonville, Ala.
Office of CLARKE at Talladega, Ala.
June 29, 1842.—4t.

MRS. WASHINGTON, presents
her respects to the citizens of
the Benton County, and the public gen-
erally, and informs them, that she has opened
a house in town of Jacksonville, for the re-
ception of boarders—and the accommodation
of Travelers. She declines recommending
her house in the usual mode, and whilst she
will be thankful for the patronage of all who
choose to call on her, she desires that her
house may be tested by its merits. Her
house is on the South east corner of the
Public Square, formerly occupied as a pub-
lic house, by John B. Pendleton.
Jacksonville Ala., 24th Jan'y, 1843.

CABINET-MAKING.
THE undersigned respectfully inform their
friends and the public generally, that
they still continue to carry on the above
business, at the former stand on Main
street, second door north of the Printing
Office, where they are prepared to execute
all kinds of work in their line of business in
the neatest and most durable manner.
They have lately received a large lot of
beautiful Mahogany, Hair Cloth, and wire
for Sofas, &c. and are in every respect pre-
pared to execute orders for
Plain Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads,
Dressing Stands and Wash Stands;
Ladies Dressing Bureaus,
Sideboards and Secretaries,
Book Cases and China Presses,
Sofas, Rocking Chairs, &c.
They not only pledge themselves to the
public that their work shall be done in as
neat and fashionable style as any where in
the southern country, but also, that their
prices shall be reduced to suit the hardness
of the times. All kinds of repairing will
also be done on the best terms.
S. H. LESTER,
C. Lester.
Dec. 7, 1842.—6m.

Amendments to the Consti-
tution.
BE it Resolved, by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the State of Ala-
bama in General Assembly convened, That
the following amendments to the Constitution
of the State of Alabama, be proposed to the
people of said State, which when agreed to
by a majority of all the citizens of said State,
voting for Representatives, and ratified by
two thirds of each house of the next Gen-
eral assembly, voting by yeas and nays, shall
be valid, to all intents and purposes what-
ever, as a part of the Constitution of the State
of Alabama, to wit: strike out the word "fi-
ty," in the tenth section of the fifth article,
and insert in lieu thereof, one hundred,
and strike out of the twelfth section of the
fifth article, and insert in lieu thereof, the
following: Chancellors, Judges of the Su-
preme Court, and judges of the Circuit
Courts, shall be elected by joint vote of
both houses of the General Assembly,
and judges of the Inferior Courts shall be
elected by the qualified electors of each
county.

JOHN ERWIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
NATHANIEL TERRY,
President of the Senate.
At proved, 2d January, 1843.
BENJ. FITZPATRICK.

AN ACT more fully to carry into effect
Joint Resolution passed at the present
session of the Legislature, upon the sub-
ject of the alteration of the Constitution of
the State of Alabama.
Section 1. Be it enacted by the Sen-
ate and House of Representatives of the
State of Alabama in General Assembly con-
voked, That it is hereby made the du-
ty of the Superintendents of the elections
for members of the Legislature, in the sev-
eral precincts in this State, on the first
Monday in August, one thousand eight
hundred and forty-three; to call upon each
voter to endorse on his ticket, the word
"accepted" or "rejected." And it is hereby
made the duty of the returning officers
of said elections, in each and every coun-
ty in this State, to give to every voter, who
it shall be to communicate the result to the
next General Assembly within the first
week of its session; And that this act be
published with the joint resolution passed
at the present session of the Legislature,
proposing to alter the Constitution of the
State of Alabama.

JOHN ERWIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
NATHANIEL TERRY,
President of the Senate.
Approved, 4th February, 1843.
BENJ. FITZPATRICK.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Tusculum, 19th April, 1843.
I certify that the foregoing are correct
copies of the Joint Resolution and Acta fore-
said, taken from the original rolls deposi-
ted in this Department.
W. GARRETT,
Secretary of State.
May 17th, 1843.—12t.

Type at Reduced Prices.
TYPES and all other PRINTING MA-
TERIALS, Manufactured at Conner's
United States Type and Stereotype Foundry,
corner of Nassau and Ann Streets, New York.
Can be had at eighteen per cent deduction from
the regular prices. The undersigned has been
appointed by the Hon. E. T. Smith Judge of the Or-
phans' Court of said County, Commissioners
to audit the claims against the estate
of Wiley B. Hollingsworth deceased which
has been duly declared insolvent. And
creditors are allowed until the 1st Monday
in September to present and prove their
claims. On the last Friday in August we
will attend especially to the auditing said
claims, and on that day the creditors are re-
quested to present them.
A. J. WALKER
W. H. ESTILL,
Commissioners.
Jacksonville, February 15th, 1843.

PRINTING TYPES.
PRESSES, CHASES, CASES, IMPOSING-
STONES, INK FRAMES, & every other arti-
cle necessary to form Complete Printing Estab-
lishments, on as favorable terms, and of as
good quality as any other establishment in the
United States.
New Prices Per pound. Old prices.
A 66 96 cts. Agate 108 cts.
Nonpareil 66 " Nonpareil 86 "
Minion 54 " Minion 66 "
Brevier 46 " Brevier 54 "
Burgois 40 " Burgois 46 "
Long Primer 36 " Long Primer 42 "
Small Pica 32 " Small Pica 40 "
Pica 30 " Pica 38 "
Borders, Cuts, Brass Rule, and other articles
manufactured at this establishment, at the same
reduced rates.
New Articles got up to order, on being fur-
nished with patterns.
The Type Cast at this establishment, is both
in the style of Face and the material of which
it is made, particularly adapted for service in
Newspaper Printing.
All kinds of Stereotype furnished to order.
N. B. Such Newspapers as will copy the
above three times, will be entitled to pay in
Type, on making a bill of four times the amount
of three insertions.
May 31, 1843.

PAPER! PAPER! PAPER!!
Just received on consignment and for sale
at this Office.
10 Reams fine Vellum Cap, No. 1.
10 " " " " " No. 2.
12 " " " " " " No. 3.
10 " Letter, " " " " " No. 1.
25 " Large wrapping Paper.
5 Gross Base Board.
The writing paper is of excellent quality,
and will be sold on terms lower than usual,
by the Quire or Ream.
August 17, 1842.